PREPARATIONS.
ABBITT'S
Standard Manufactures.
AND FACTORY:
4, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., N.Y.
ITT'S
BEST SOAP.
nd effective Soap for the Laun
Washing purposes ever offered.
ree on receipt of 20 cents.
ITT'S
TOILET SOAP.
st vegetable oils. Unrivaled for
ath. For use in the Nursery it
le box, containing three cakes,
75 cents.
ITT'S
OAP POWDER.
beautiful and serviceable white
esired strength, can be made in
he use of grease or potash. Trial
receipt of 25 cents.
ITT'S
AST POWDER.
Bread, cakes, puddings, etc., made
me, keep longer, and are more di
ade of common and cheap imita
ge sent free on receipt of 75 cents.
ITT'S
SALERATUS.
A sample package sent free on
ITT'S
REAM TARTAR.
om all impurities. The housewife
rial package sent free on receipt of
ITT'S
POTASH.
ed alkali, double the strength of
Sample sent free on receipt of 25
IETOR will give an ounce of
ounce of impurities found in
parations.
le by all Dealers.
MEDICAL.
THE
sity Medicines
ELIABLE REMEDIES,
Scientific Character, de
he cure of all diseases;
rictly according to the
ical Chemistry. Thou
ysicians and Patients are
with unparalleled suc
e and Principal Depot,
ersity Place, New York
Schaack, Stevenson &
esale and Retail Drug
al Agents, 92 & 94 Lake-
THES-CLEANING.
Old
es!
Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn-st., Chicago; 107 North Sixth-st., St. Louis, Mo.
N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Shawls, etc., dyed and cleaned.
OIL-TANKS.
SON & EVENDEN,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 49 West Lake Street,
CHICAGO.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
UCTION SALES.
O. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
AR TRADE SALE
Y GOODS,
DAY, JAN. 8, 9:30 A. M.
O. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
S AND SHOES
T AUCTION,
ay, Jan. 9, at 9 1-2 a. m.
r an extra fine sale of Winter goods
Rubbers and Arctics, Beaver Boots
a fine lot of Buffalo and Wool-lined
, and also our usual large line of
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
A. BUTTERS & CO.
Auctioneers, 174 Randolph-st.
LLANEOUS BOOKS
T AUCTION,
TERNOON, Jan. 8, at 2:30 o'clock, at
174 East Randolph-st.
M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
UCTION SALE OF
FURNITURE,
and Cook Stoves, Crockery Ware, etc.,
Jan. 9, at 10 o'clock, at Butters & Co.'s
174 Randolph-st.
POOL TABLE,
O SEWING MACHINES,
AT AUCTION,
Jan. 9, at 10 o'clock, at Butters & Co.'s
Auction Rooms,
174 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.
SDAY TRADE SALE.
WOOLENS, CLOTHING, FURS,
ns, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
MORNING, Jan. 10, at 9:30 o'clock,
Salesrooms, 174 Randolph-st.
M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
ON, POMEROY & CO.,
neers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.
lay's Sale, Jan 8, at 9:30 a. m.,
R STORE, New and Second-hand
URE, CARPETS, STOVES
d General Household Goods.
SON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY & HATCH,
Nos. 58 and 60 Lake-st.
and Opening Sale of the Year of
SHOES, & RUBBERS,
esday, Jan. 8, 1878.
Winter Goods to be closed out.
HENRY & HATCH, Auctioneers.
y C. E. RADDIN.
AUCTION.
S AND SHOES.
oved to 118 and 120 Wabash-av., we shall
day, Jan. 9, by order of dealers, a full
and Shoes, adapted to the season. Sure
bidder. C. E. RADDIN.
Successor to Raddin & Clapp.
GES, MORRISON & CO.
all sell the entire contents of the
ront Residence, No. 23 Park-av.,
av., this (Tuesday) morning, Jan. 8, at
HODGES, MORRISON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 602 West Lake-st.
P. McNAMARA & CO.
84 WABASH-AV.
ALE OF BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS
AT AUCTION,
Y MORNING, Jan. 8, at 9½ o'clock.
HAIR GOODS.
Wholesale and Retail. Send for price-list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted.
E. BURNHAM,
W. Madison St., CHICAGO.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 9, 1878. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

LINENS
AND
QUILTS!

GREAT REDUCTIONS!

Field, Leiter & Co.

EXPOSITION BUILDING,
OFFER BARGAINS IN
LINENS
AND
Housekeeping Goods

A Novelty in Bleached Huck Towels with Lace Border, at $3 per doz.
A handsome Bleached Damask at 90c per yard.
Fine All-Linen Napkins at $1.40 per doz.
Full size heavy Crochet Quilt at $1.25 and $1.50.

Housekeepers will find the stock in this Department complete, and the prices less than ever before.

N. B.—Free Stages every five minutes between Exposition Building and State and Randolph-sts., for use of our patrons.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE
TRIBUNE BUILDING
TO RENT.
Apply to WM. C. DOW,
Room 8 Tribune Building.

FOR RENT.
Nos. 133, 135, 137 & 139 Wabash-av.
On favorable terms. WRIGHT & TYRRELL,
Room 9 Tribune Building.

MINTON TILES.

MINTON TILES,
FOR
FURNITURE.
Large Assortment at Low Prices for Cash.
CHAS. L. PAGE, Agent,
Importer of MINTON, HOLLINS & CO.'S
TILES For Furniture, Mantels, Hearths, Fire-Places, Floors, Etc.
Jackson and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

STEAM PIPE.

STEAM PIPE,
Coils, Radiators, and all Pipe Fittings, Etc.
FIELDHOUSE, DUTCHER & BELDEN,
MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Canal and Monroe-sts.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE.
The College and Grammar School will reopen Jan. 17, and close June 26. For catalogues and full information apply to
REV. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D.,
Racine, Wis.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Jan. 9. Location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. LOW rates; careful training. L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY to LOAN
By ISAIAH H. REED, No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.
Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

COUNTY ORDERS
And City Vouchers Bought By
LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE.

KEROSENE AND GAS FIXTURES.
CHICAGO GAS APPARATUS AND OIL CO. We keep a full stock of either goods, which we are selling at low prices. Also deliver oil. 223 Clark-st., between Jackson and Adams.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

GRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS.
P ROBASCO & RUMNEY
262 STATE-ST.

SILKS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
THE GREATEST SALE OF
BLACK AND COLORED
SILKS
EVER KNOWN IN THIS CITY.

SLAUGHTERING REDUCTIONS!
PRIOR TO OUR
ANNUAL INVENTORY,
FEBRUARY 1.

150 PIECES
Black Gros Grain Silks
75c per yard, value $1.

300 PIECES
Guinet's Popular
BLACK SILKS
85c to $3.00 per yard.

FULL LINES OF
TEILLARD'S
PEERLESS
BLACK SILKS
24 inches wide,
From $2 to $5 per yard.

COLORED SILKS.
A good quality of
DRESS SILK
20 Different Colors,
At 90c and $1.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY
GROS GRAIN DRESS SILK,
22 inches wide, heavy grain,
$1.35 per yard,
Heretofore sold at $1.75.
BLK. TRIMMING VELVETS,
PRICES REDUCED!
Good Quality, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2.00 per yard.
27-INCH
VELVET
At $3.50 per yard.
An inspection is solicited.
MANDEL BROTHERS,
121 & 123 STATE-ST.,
Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

POULTRY EXHIBITION.

POULTRY
The most interesting display of Poultry, Pet Dogs, Ornamental and Singing Birds, Rabbits, &c., ever seen in the West, begins at the Exposition Building
TO-DAY.
It is the Third Annual Exhibition of the NATIONAL
POULTRY ASSOCIATION
And will continue till Friday, Jan. 18.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TOWN OF LAKE BONDS.

Proposals will be received until January eighteenth (18th), A. D. 1878, by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lake, Cook County, Illinois, for the sale to the town of twenty-five one thousand ($1,000) dollars each of the seven (7) per cent bonds of said town, to be paid for from the accumulated Sinking Fund now on hand.
The bids must state distinctly the price per bond exclusive of accrued interest.
The Board reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids received, and to accept a portion of any bids submitted.
Proposals must be addressed to A. B. Condit, Treasurer, Room six (6), No. 94 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Illinois. GEORGE MUIRHEAD,
President of the Board of Trustees.

REPUBLIC LIFE
INS. CO. OF CHICAGO.
Policy-holders will find it to their interest to send their address to W. E. POULSON,
108 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

NOTICE.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Stock-Yards National Bank of Chicago for the election of Directors will be held at its Banking-House, in the Town of Lake, MONDAY, the 14th day of January, between the hours of 2 and 3 p. m.
E. S. STICKNEY, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between John Dempsey and William Johnson, of the firm of Dempsey & Johnson, is this day mutually dissolved. The business will be continued by John Dempsey, who will pay all liabilities and collect all debts due said firm.
JOHN DEMPSEY,
WILLIAM JOHNSON.
CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1878.

FOREIGN.

England Advises the Porte to Accept the Russian Peace Preliminaries.

The Proposition Received with Favor at the Turkish Capital.

Official Circulars Issued to Members of the British Parliament.

The Announcement Made that "Important Matters" Will Be Considered.

A Servian Column Roughly Handled Near Novi-Bazar.

The French Municipal Elections Result in Large Republican Gains.

Account of a Murderous Mutiny in Southern Chili.

Weekly Review of the British Breadstuffs Markets.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

ADVICE TO THE PORTE.

LONDON, Jan. 9—5 a. m.—The *Post* publishes the following in official form: "We believe the English Government, with a view to ascertaining Russia's terms, has suggested to the Porte the desirability of complying with Russia's request for direct communications between the commanders of the forces."

CONFIRMED.

A dispatch from Pera says a communication from London advising Turkey to open negotiations with Russia through the military commanders has been received here. A strong disposition is evinced to accept the advice therein proffered.

"MATTERS OF MOMENT."

The usual official circulars have been issued requesting the presence of the supporters of the Government at the opening of Parliament. That of the Earl of Beaconsfield to the Lords says matters of moment will be brought under consideration. Sir Stafford Northcote's circular to the members of the House of Commons says attention will immediately be called to matters of great importance.

GOING SLOWLY.

The London *Standard* says: "The correspondence between London and St. Petersburg respecting the point raised by the British Government has not yet terminated, and we shall probably have to wait until the opening of Parliament before a full explanation is given of the subjects which have been under discussion between the two Governments."

NOT RESIGNED.

The *Daily News* says: "Earl of Carnarvon has not resigned the Colonial Secretaryship, and we presume he has no present intention of resigning."

SECURITIES.

The London *Times* says the rise of prices at the close of yesterday was in consequence of rumors that an armistice had been concluded. The details of the story were of a very improbable kind, but it sufficed to frighten the speculators for a fall in repurchasing to some extent; consequently all stocks rose sharply. United States funds continue firm.

MIDHAT PASHA.

In Constantinople the cry is being raised for the recall of Midhat Pasha. Midhat left Paris to-day for this city.

TURKISH LEGISLATURE.

Despite the pressure from the palace and threats of dissolution, the members of the Turkish House of Representatives have been assailing the Government with great freedom and bitterness. They probably have the population of Stamboul on their side, and it is doubtful whether they would obey a decree of dissolution, even if the Government ventured to take such a step.

ARMY OPERATIONS.

SERVIAN DEFEAT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 8.—An official dispatch is published announcing that, after two days' sanguinary fighting, Hafiz Pasha, commanding the Novi-Bazar Division, had reoccupied Kurschumeja. The Servian loss was considerable. Eyoub Pasha, commanding the civic guard at Novi-Bazar, also defeated the Servians, pursuing them to the frontier, burning six of their military stations, and destroying their intrenchments.

THE TURKISH RETREAT.

BOGOT, Jan. 8.—The Russians have occupied Slatitza and Petrichevo.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Chakir Pasha telegraphs to Constantinople that, after checking the Russian advance with great loss at Petrichevo, he retired to strongly-intrenched positions at Polbrine and Otlukkoi.

THE DANUBE.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A Bucharest special says the Danube is now thoroughly frozen over. The cold weather continues.

The railway from Frateshti to Simnitza will be opened for traffic Friday. This will enable the Russians to transport the new iron bridge which they have had ready, and only awaited the completion of the railway to the Danube. Ten small steamers have also been brought from Russia for use in connection with the bridge.

SHORT OF SUPPLIES.

It is stated that the Russians in Bulgaria have only three weeks' supplies, and great difficulties relative to forage are probable unless communication is speedily restored.

THE SERVIAN HEADQUARTERS.

A Belgrade correspondent says the agreement exists that the Servians shall occupy Sofia, transferring their headquarters thither.

BAKER PASHA.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A special from Tatar Bazardjik says Baker Pasha has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

SOFIA.

The occupation of Sofia is of great advantage to the Russians. It gives them a base for operations in Roumelia, opens up the resources of the country around, and makes them, to a certain extent, independent of supplies from Roumania.

FRANCE.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Triennial municipal elections were held throughout France on Sunday last. Delegates of the Municipal Councils will have a preponderating voice in the electing of Senators next year. In Paris seventy-three Councillors but of eighty are Republican, four are Conservatives, and three second ballots are necessary. Previously, there were ten Conservative Councillors here.

In the provincial towns the Republicans were generally successful, including Marseilles, Rennes, Dijon, Bordeaux, Montpelher, Rouen, Nancy, Agen, Amiens, Angouleme, Arras, Boulogne, Belfort, Tours, Lille, Dunkirk, Douai, Bourges, Moulins, Limoges, Macon, Cannes, and Nice.

In the large cities the Radicals were mostly successful. As far as heard from the country districts show considerable Republican gains.

THE COMMITTEE OF EIGHTEEN.

It is reported that on the return of M. Gambetta from Italy the Committee of Eighteen selected to watch over the interests of the Republicans during the recent crisis will be dissolved. It is also reported that the Conservative Senators intend to endeavor to elect M. Buffet President of the Senate, in order to punish the Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier, the present President of that body, for persuading the Marshal not to ask the Senate to vote a second dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Buffet's election would increase the already-existing antagonism between the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, but the Republicans and Orleanists, if they act together, can re-elect the Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier.

MEXICO.

It is stated that President Diaz has signified the desire of Mexico to resume diplomatic relations with France and participate in the approaching Exhibition.

WILL BE REINSTATED.

The Republican journal *La Republique Francais* says Gen. Borel, Secretary of War, intends to reinstate Maj. Labordere, who was dismissed from the army for his action in connection with the Limoges affair.

DIED.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Francois Vincent Rospall, a French chemist and politician, is dead.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Gen. Cousin Montoubau, Comte de Palikao, is dead.

GAMBETTA.

M. Gambetta has returned to Paris from his visit to Italy. Some credence is placed in the rumor that, in consequence of the representations of the Left, Gen. Ducrot will be dismissed from his command. Gen. Ducrot has himself demanded an inquiry into his conduct.

It is certain that M. Grevy and Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier will be re-elected Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate, respectively, although the latter may be opposed.

GIVE IT UP.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs that it is now understood that the reactionary Senators are aware of the hopelessness of opposing the re-election of the Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier as President of the Senate, and will not attempt it.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A MURDEROUS MUTINY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Commander Rogers, commanding the United States steamship Adams, writes to the Secretary of the Navy, from Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, S. A., giving particulars of the revolt of the garrison there. The first murder committed seems to have been that of a Captain of a company of soldiers, numbering about 100, who were regular artillery troops. They mutilated the Captain in the most horrible manner, and then opened fire with artillery upon the Governor's house. The Governor, upon making his appearance, was knocked on the head and left insensible. He, however, recovered after some time, and made his escape. His family also escaped, almost naked, to the woods. The mutineers then released the convicts, and, altogether, they numbered nearly 200, armed with rifles. The following day the mutineers committed the most incredible excesses in the way of wanton killing, burning, and sacking. Next day the mutineers deserted the place, carrying off all the public funds and much private property. The mutineers burned all the public property and a number of stores; in fact, the best part of the town is in ashes. The streets were strewn with the dead bodies of the killed. Most of the killed were soldiers, who had been shooting each other indiscriminately. It is estimated that at least fifty people were killed. Many dead and wounded were burned in the buildings. The hospital was burned with five wounded men in it.

Commander Rogers says it was the intention of the mutineers to capture the steamer Memphis, soon expected; but, as her commander had previous notice of the revolt, he seized the soldiers, convicts, and Captain of the port, who rowed out to him suggesting a fine anchorage under the guns of the fort. He then went to sea, and, meeting with the United States steamer Adams, reported the condition of affairs. Commander Rogers took the mutineers on board his vessel and hastened to Sandy Point, where his presence was much appreciated by the Chilian authorities.

As to the cause of the revolt there seems to be no reliable information. It is reported and believed that the padre or priest of this colony has had much to do in instigating it, he being an enemy of the Government, and he is now one of the prisoners confined on board the Chilian steamer Magellenes.

In the destruction of property not the slightest regard was paid to any nationality. A twelve-pounder shot was fired clear through the English Consulate, and the Vice-Consul himself was pursued and fired at a number of times. However, he escaped in his own boat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BREADSTUFFS TRADE.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The *Mark Lane Express'* review of the British corn trade the past week says: "Sustained by political apprehensions, and strengthened by an increased consumptive demand, the present condition of the wheat trade is strong, and, in spite of large arrivals of foreign wheat, prices have been steadily maintained. Speculation is wanting, but a healthy stimulus has been found in the supply of the legitimate requirements of millers, who have purchased without much reserve at rather higher prices. Maize remains about the same, firm on the spot, owing to the limited supplies, and rather easier off the coast, under the pressure of numerous arrivals of cargoes at ports of call. The market has varied little for spring corn, but a slight improvement both in value and demand is noted for oats."

The *Mark Lane Express'* crop returns for the year 1877 show that except hay all crops have been much below the average. The wheat crop has been the most deficient of all, only six of the 409 returns representing it as over the average, and no less than 369 describing it as below. According to the tables, it was even a worse crop than that of 1875, which was the most deficient crop previously had during fifteen years. The barley crop, too, was the smallest grown within the same period.

MISCELLANY.

THE IRISH HOME-RULERS.

DUBLIN, Jan. 8.—Dr. Butt, the Home-Ruler, owing to sickness, will not attend Parliament until after the Easter recess. The section of the party in favor of obstruction, despite the opposition of Dr. Butt, have decided to hold a Home-Rule Conference before the meeting of Parliament.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

ROME, Jan. 8.—King Victor Emmanuel passed a less satisfactory night than was hoped for. His fever slightly increased.

ROME, Jan. 8.—The King is no better. Prince Amadeus is expected in Rome, and the King's daughters, the Princess Clothilde and Queen of Portugal, will probably come.

HAVANA FAILURES.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—Troncoso & Argudin, dry-goods importers, have failed.

Busing & Co., sugar and tobacco exporters, have suspended payment.

GEN. GRANT.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Gen. Grant has arrived in Cairo and visited the Khedive.

RELEASED.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Corporal Chambers, the only remaining military Fenian prisoner, was released on Monday.

CORN GRADES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Committee on Grain of the Produce Exchange to-day directed the dropping of the word "new" on all grades of corn on and after Feb. 1, 1878, and also prefixing the word "old" to such old corn as shall grade No. 2, until further notice. Also that on all existing contracts for No. 2 corn maturing on or before the 31st inst., old corn only shall constitute delivery, and that during the month of January, 1878, "old No. 2 corn" shall be called at the morning call."

WASHINGTON.

The President Will Not Reopen the New York Quarrel.

Collector Arthur Proceeds to Show Why He Is the Man for the Place.

How the Women's Convention Will Capture the Capitol by Storm.

An Authoritative Assertion that the President Will Sign the Silver Bill.

New Efforts to Be Made to Popularize the Four Per Cents.

Secretary Schurz to Apply the Purifying Process in the Indian Bureau.

THE OFFICES.

ARTHUR'S DEFENSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The friends of Collector Arthur have caused to be published the answer of that officer to the reports of the Jay Commission, which, they claim, the Treasury Department has suppressed. In this answer Arthur very freely gives his opinion on Civil-Service reform and uncivil reformers. Gen. Arthur in this letter claims, and by documentary evidence seems to show, that most of the recommendations of the Jay Commission are simply repititions of recommendations long before made by him, and filed away without action in the pigeon-holes of the Department. Senator Conkling will see to it that the letter is printed officially upon the reopening of Congress.

WILL LET THEM ALONE.

From the most careful inquiry, the best information obtainable is that the President is not disposed to reopen the quarrel over the New York Custom-House, and that no new nominations for that place will be sent in after Congress meets, nor will the old ones be returned. The President did not take the defeat of Roosevelt and Prince to heart. He is said to have discovered that, on the whole, the present incumbents are good men, in whose hands the public interest will not suffer, and that in view of these facts he will not attempt to re-open the question, the agitation of which could only cause fresh dissensions and bring disaster upon the Republican party. There are indications of attempts on the part of the Democrats to incite a quarrel between the Administration and the Senate, but from present indications there is a better prospect for harmony within the party than there has been for some months.

THE WASHINGTON POST-OFFICE.

The contest over the Washington City Post-Office has been very animated, and it is now expected that Edmunds, the present Postmaster, formerly of Michigan, will be retained. Edmunds has made a very good officer. He is supported by Senator Ferry, and opposed by Senator Christiancy. Christiancy is said to oppose him because he kept in office as Assistant-Postmaster one Porter, of Michigan, against whom the Judiciary Committee made charges of corruption years ago. Schurz is said to oppose Edmunds upon the claim that he is a machine-politician.

THE INDIAN FRAUDS.

GALPIN'S DENIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Mr. S. A. Galpin, late Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, asserts that he has been very unjustly treated both by the Board of Inquiry, whose report is printed to-day, and by Secretary Schurz. Some of the most serious accusations made against him, he says, were contained in the testimony of Mr. Hayt, the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which was accepted by the Board and made the basis of a portion of their report. These accusations, he alleges, he was not allowed to answer. Having been denied this privilege by the Board, he appealed to Secretary Schurz, who sustained the decision of the Board on the ground that the matters in question were not embodied in the original charges and specifications filed against Galpin. The latter therefore characterizes the investigation in this respect as exparte and unfair, and declares that he was ready to submit evidence that would have completely disposed of Mr. Hayt's accusation had he been allowed to do so. Galpin also says that the late Commissioner, J. Q. Smith, has also been unjustly dealt with in not being allowed to defend his administration from accusations made against it recently.

A GENERAL CLEANING OUT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—It is stated that the Secretary of the Interior is rapidly maturing vigorous measures, based on the report of his Board of Inquiry, for the purification of the Indian Service. The dismissal of a number of officials now connected with it is certain, and it is intimated that "the lightning may soon strike in another form in an unexpected quarter."

THE WOMEN.

HOW THEY WILL MOVE UPON CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The managers of the Suffrage Convention, which opened today, are apathetic, and appear to regard their case hopeless as far as the present Congress is concerned. The hall was packed by the curious this afternoon, but the exercises excited more amusement than interest. Thursday the delegates assert they will take forcible possession of the Capitol, as they say it belongs to the country, and the country to the women thereof. At 12 o'clock they will enter the Senate Chamber in a body and proceed with their business until ejected. They say this will precipitate a discussion, and in that way they propose to secure a hearing. In this programme the women have overlooked the Doorkeepers and the Capitol police.

This evening an admission fee of 50 cents was exacted, which materially reduced the attendance. The Convention is composed of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and six others, who monopolize the time with old arguments. There are said to be delegates from every State here, but there was no organization, and no one is heard excepting the few who are controlling the movement.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—An effort will be made to transfer the Signal Service Bureau from the War to the Treasury Department, and to place it under the Coast Survey branch. These two branches of the service have similar duties, and it is claimed that by consolidation there will be a great saving of expenditures.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Secretary Evarts will urge upon the Appropriations Committee the desirability of not withdrawing any appropriation which may affect the commercial interests of this country. There is a tendency in the Appropriations Committee to be rather niggardly in every branch of expenditure.

DIAZ.

Mr. Evarts, in conversation with members of the Appropriations Committee, states that Diaz constantly assures the United States of his good will. Hewitt, of the Committee, thinks that Diaz should be recognized. Schleicher, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the representative from the Rio Grande border, is opposed to the immediate recognition of Diaz.

WILL SIGN THE SILVER BILL.

The *National Republican* this morning, referring to the subject of the possible veto of the Silver bill, says: "We now state upon what we regard as high authority that the Executive will sign the Silver bill whenever it shall be submitted to him. He believed it to be a measure demanded by the business interests of the country and a majority of the people of the United States, and hence will cheerfully give it his official sanction. To the country at large, as we have occasion to know, this will be most agreeable information."

From the best information obtainable from other sources, however, friends of the Silver bill by no means speak with any such confidence as to the President's position.

THE TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION has resolved to unite in favor of approving the bill to reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco to 12 cents. Southern delegates are to be urged to support the measure.

RESTORED.

The restoration of Maj. Runkle to his position in the army is a precedent which is being improved. Capt. Wall Wilson, of the Revenue Service, encouraged by this restoration, has applied to the President to be restored, and is said to have received a letter requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to favorably consider the application.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

Maryland politicians say that the chances are that Dr. Dennis will be re-elected United States Senator by the Legislature next Tuesday. Among the candidates are Montgomery Blair, ex-Gov. Thomas, James W. Dennis, brother of the Senator, ex-Gov. Broome, Judges Robinson and Wickes of the Court of Appeals, and James A. Pierce, son of ex-Senator Pierce. It is generally understood that the Legislature will, after the election of Senator, repeal what is known as the Eastern Shore law, which will hereafter leave the Legislature free to choose a Senator from any locality in the State.

SENTENCED.

In the Criminal Court to-day Frederick P. Goodrich, formerly of Michigan, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Federal Penitentiary in Maryland. Goodrich was a clerk in the disbursing office of the Interior Department, and was charged with forgery of the pay-accounts of his associates. The case was clearly proved, and no denial of the charge was made. The maximum penalty would have been eighteen years. The Court gave the minimum. Goodrich comes of a good family, and his uncle was formerly Governor of Michigan.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—At the Cabinet session to-day it was determined that the Secretary of the Treasury should, as soon as practicable, invite further subscription to a public loan of 4 per cent bonds, and so conduct it that all subscribers in all parts of the United States shall have a free and easy opportunity to subscribe to the bonds of any amount authorized by law through the National Banks and bankers of established credit, and to give every facility allowed by law to convert the postal orders, certificates of deposit, and United States notes into coin for the payment of bonds, and where necessary to sell coin to facilitate subscriptions, and to favor any legislation that Congress might see fit to adopt to promote the deposit of savings for the funding of the national debt.

The Cabinet also discussed the report of the Board of Engineers appointed by the Secretary of War to examine the Eads improvements of the Mississippi River, and approved of the same, whereupon it was decided that Eads shall receive the amount of money appropriated by Congress for his payment upon compliance by him with the provisions of the law.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Col. Shafter was again before the Sub-Committee on Military Affairs to-day. By the request of the Committee he produced two letters from Gen. Naranzo, commanding the Mexican troops on the Rio Grande, addressed to him last August, showing the most friendly feelings towards him.

Lieut. Bullis gave a circumstantial narrative of the results of his raids into Mexico in pursuit and punishment of Indian thieves. The total number of depredating Indians is about 235, divided into four different tribes. In reply to a question whether it would be possible for a sufficient force to annihilate them, he answered that they are cunning. They hide their families in the fastnesses, and it is almost impossible to reach and strike them. There were no officers anxious to bring on a conflict between the two nations unless with just cause. The thieving Indians have no fear of the Mexicans. They go into towns and openly trade with them. The Lieutenant never knew Mexicans to take pains to return stolen property. It was in the power of the Mexicans to punish or exterminate these Indians, who are the source of almost all the troubles.

REVENUES AND TARIFFS.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Ways and Means, of which Mr. Wood is Chairman, to-day further considered the Internal Revenue and Tariff bills, upon which they are now prepared to report to the full Committee.

ACCIDENT TO EX-GOV. SHEPHERD.

Ex-Gov. Shepherd fell upon the ice near his house last evening, and his right leg, above the ankle, was broken.

A DENIAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Special-Agent Mudge, of the Treasury Department, denies that, as has been previously stated, he charged incompetency or dishonesty upon any Government officers at New York, and said he made no statement to the effect that the Government was defrauded. No reflection was made upon any Inspector, with one exception, and in that case the man had held the position for only a single week, and was not familiar with the duties required of him.

THE COMING WAR.

ARMING FOR THE FRAY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Upon the reconvention of Congress there will be one of the most remarkable struggles ever recorded in the annals of American history. On the one hand, the Administration is bracing itself in defense of the constitutional prerogatives of the Executive. On the other, a faction is preparing for the establishment of the right of a Senator to control the administration of affairs in his own district. The mistake of the President in violating his own Civil-Service rule is lost sight of. It is assumed on all sides that he will stand by his action. It is conceded that he has gone beyond a point which might have permitted a graceful retreat, and that he is now compelled by the very nature of his position to force the fight. It is assumed, also, that his Administration and his standing with the Republican party and before the country depend upon his victory in the coming contest, since, if he should fail to answer the demands of the Implacables upon him, his defeat will be certain and overwhelming. The New York press calls upon him for concessions; the Southern Democratic press prognosticates his overthrow, whatever course he may take; the Western Republican press confesses his errors, but admits that they may be condoned, while the Implacable press demands his submission or his resignation. To the New York press he answers that the matter is not of sufficient importance to admit of a concession; to the Southern Democratic press, that its very existence is due to his leniency and the establishment of peace and prosperity in the South through his pacification policy; to the Western Republican press, that he is the President of the people and not the party; while to the Implacable press he pays no attention whatever. Upon this dust-heap he has intrenched himself, awaiting developments. "My intentions are excellent," he says, "and upon that pavement I am willing to tread for the balance of my term."

THE ISSUE DEFINED.

Upon the reassembling of Congress it becomes necessary for Hayes to act, and act promptly and decisively. If Chandler's letter is backed by those who put Chandler up to his charges, there can be no compromise. If Chandler's asseverations be true, the Republican party cannot accept any terms which will compel a withdrawal of those charges. If those charges be false, then the Implacable wing of the Republican party is damned beyond resurrection.

It is the most remarkable political complication on record.

The Chandler charges have, in fact, been effectually disposed of. Every witness cited has stamped the lie upon the face of the charge which affects him personally, yet it is not improbable that an investigation will be ordered, and a scandalous examination gone into. From out that investigation Hayes will rise triumphant. But before that comes around the New York business will be settled. It was to insure the steadfastness of the Democrats who voted with Conkling that the ill-advised Chandler manifesto was issued. That manifesto is better calculated to secure an opposite effect. The object of the Democracy was to widen the chasm in the Republican party. They will not go far enough to compel Hayes' submission. The charges against him will turn their strength on his side, to make the fight more even, for upon the evenness of the combat they rely for the disruption of the Republican party and the success of the Democracy in 1880.

SUCH IS THE SITUATION

as I get it from some of the ablest politicians in Washington. I have been assured by men who pretend to speak for the Senate Democrats, that they will leave Conkling and stand by Hayes in the New York troubles in order to prevent any settlement of the complications. By this they hope to force the Implacables into an investigation which will, through Democratic manipulation, hold the Republican party up to the contempt of the people, and permit that magnificent monument of virtue, the Democracy, to come in and say, "With all our villainy, we would never have thought of this."

Exactly how these various schemes will pan out is the question now under discussion among the few politicians here, who remain because they didn't have money to get out with or homes to go to.

At the White-House and in the Cabinet all is serene. "There are no troubles," and nobody is going to resign. Mr. Evarts has made no overtures, because there is no occasion to, and on the surface all hands manifest an utter want of interest in the affair. But certain gentry well in the White-House confidence are doing a great deal of traveling through Democratic districts, and are engaging in a great deal of conversation with Democratic Senators, and, I am told, are listened to with a great deal of patience. It is all nonsense to say that Hayes is willing to sell out patronage for Democratic support. The Democrats argue that their success in 1880 depends upon Hayes' success until that time, and, while they may not as a party be willing to accept him and hold themselves responsible for his acts, yet they are willing to keep him on his feet, in order to arouse the bitterest wrath of his enemies, and thus perpetuate a contest which they hope will kill the already weakened Republican party.

THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

In an imposing mansion on Thirteenth, a few doors from F street, lives a gray-haired, gray bearded man, struggling hard to make both ends meet. That is Fitzhugh, the former Doorkeeper, and a "biger man than old Grant." Fitzhugh honestly thinks the Government owes him something on his national reputation, and he is constantly before the Departments for recognition. He has hired a house for about $100 a month, which he has furnished up in glaring, staring red and blue parlors, in imitation of the White House, and these rooms he lets out, boarding his lodgers, and struggling for a livelihood until he can re-establish himself before the public. He looks upon his famous letter as the literary production of the age, and refers to it frequently as one of those remarkable compositions whose epigrams immortalize a man. No one can convince him that he made an ass of himself, and he insists that the extent to which he has been talked about proves that he has stuff in him. A few Texans who knew him before his reputation ruined him have taken sanctuary under his roof, and through their kindness the old man contrives to scratch along, though it is up-hill work. Nothing can induce him to leave Washington, as he regards himself a national institution, and insists that before long the country will be compelled to recognize his merits.

S. H.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS PROPOSED—UNJUST FEATURES OF THE PRESENT LAW.

Special Dispatch to Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Representative Van H. Manning, of Mississippi, who has carefully studied for some time the operations of the present Bankrupt act, and has had large experience as a lawyer in Bankruptcy Courts, will press his bill early in the session on the attention of the Judiciary Committee. During the past session a great many bills, representing constituencies all over the country, were introduced on the subject. The majority of them were framed to meet the views of petitioners who wanted the Bankrupt act repealed outright, and very few proposed changes in the present law to suit the times. Mr. Manning's bill belongs to the latter class. It is in three sections. The first section proposes that "hereafter no payment of any portion of the debts proved in bankruptcy shall be required to entitle a bankrupt to a discharge from his debts and liabilities, if he shall otherwise be entitled thereto." As to this clause, Mr. Manning contends that the provision of the present act requiring the bankrupt to discharge at least 30 per cent of his liabilities before he can go free, often operates unjustly, and delays the usefulness of a business man who has met with a stroke of misfortune, and honestly wants to get on his feet again, after turning over without any reservation all he owns in the world. At present, if he could show assets 29 per cent of his liabilities, he would be debarred the benefit of the act, and Mr. Manning claims that, if it appears that a bankrupt has honestly turned in all he has, he should be discharged without any regard to the question of percentage.

The second section provides for so amending Sec. 39 of the present act as not to require more than one creditor to institute proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy, under said section, for any of the causes therein specified, except the suspension and non-payment of commercial paper or the non-payment by banks and bankers of deposits made with them; provided, the defendant owes debts to the amount of $300, and that he is indebted to the petitioner in the sum of $250. The clause, Mr. Manning claims, would be generally acceptable to the business community, as it is known that the provision requiring some few creditors to act conjointly in driving a man into bankruptcy often has the effect to cause delays and misunderstandings that in the end prove disastrous to the creditors, and give the debtor an opportunity to shift and place his assets. Mr. Manning would have this new provision cover all cases except those which are in the nature of fiduciary trusts and have been wisely exempted under the present law, and also excepted in this clause as above seen.

The third section provides that Sec. 5,021 of the present act be so amended as to enable any debtor, firm, or corporation in failing circumstances to make a voluntary surrender or assignment of their property, assets, and estate for the benefit of their creditors, and that it shall be no act of bankruptcy to make such assignment; provided the same is made in good faith and without giving preference to any creditor; and provided also that all attachments sued out within four months prior to such assignment or voluntary surrender shall be dissolved by the execution of such assignment.

The real effect of this last and most important clause needs some explanation. It has been the experience of business-men all over the country that the system of settling up affairs in the United States Courts of Bankruptcy amounts to a process wherein the officials of the courts take out immense slices for fees, and in many cases, where the estates are small, leave very little to be divided among the creditors. Mr. Manning now proposes to do away with the enormous charges by allowing a debtor in failing circumstances to go through an assignment in his local State courts. The charges in these courts are comparatively small, and creditors would get a much better proportion of their claims. When the division has thus been made, the assignor can then go for final settlement and discharge in bankruptcy on the merits of the papers taken out in the local courts to the Federal courts. The difference between this law and the old, therefore, consists in permitting the lawful creditors to pick the bone instead of allowing the Registers in Bankruptcy and the exorbitant United States officials to get most of the meat off before the creditors have a chance. Good faith is always to be implied in this section, and hence the advantage is made mutual by the second proviso, which places it out of the power of any shrewd creditor, when he imagines his debtor is failing, to sue out an attachment that will place him in

the position of a preferred creditor to the injury of the... Manning is not in favor of a wholesale repeal of the Bankrupt act. He says that all civilized countries have found it wise to keep such an act on their statute books for centuries, modifying it from time to time as necessity required, but always maintaining its efficiency. If our present law were repealed the bankrupt would have to seek redress from the local insolvency courts, and in most States these local laws contain the objectionable features of providing for preferred creditors. This is especially true of the South, but the rule holds good also for nearly all sections of the country. The Judiciary Committee, to which the bill has been referred, think very highly of the third section and will very probably report in favor of it. A majority of the Committee are known to be against repeal.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Jan. 8.—While crossing the pond last evening, H. P. Weber, a night watchman at the car-shops, went through the ice and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered. He leaves a wife and large family of children.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 8.—To-day the body of a man was found in a pond near the Omaha Barracks. On investigation it proved to be the body of James Tully, a private soldier, who had been missing for some time.

A SAD FALL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 8.—Charles B. Hager, formerly of Philadelphia, who has recently been employed by the *Sentinel* of this city as a copy-holder, fell from the upper tier bunks in the station-house to-day, receiving injuries from which he died shortly afterwards. He has a mother and child living in Philadelphia.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 8.—Johnnie Cromwell, a little son of William Cromwell, of Scio, aged 4 years, was burned to death this morning. His clothes caught on fire from a stove. He lived four hours in the greatest agony.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 8.—The boiler of Whitehead & Atherton's cotton-machinery factory exploded yesterday, shattering the windows, damaging the brick-work, and prostrating the employes, but only seriously injuring one person.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 8.—Thomas Buckley was found frozen to death on Water street this morning.

AGRICULTURE.

Annual Meeting of the Indiana State and Delegate Boards.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 8.—The annual meeting of the State and Delegate Boards of Agriculture began to-day, President Mutz in the chair. Thirty-five county societies were represented. Addresses were made by the President, Gov. Williams, Prof. R. T. Brown, A. D. Hamrick, the Hon. J. B. Dillon, and others.

The afternoon session was taken up with the reports of officers, and an address by President White, of Purdue University, on "Education as a Means of Making Farm-Life Attractive to Young Men." A financial exhibit showed that the total receipts were $35,800.36, and that the expenses exceeded that amount by $394.45. Of this $13,219 were applied to extinguishing indebtedness of 1876. The following were nominated for membership in the State Board from the districts named: First, Robert Mitchell; Second, J. W. Canary and R. P. Haynes; Third, F. C. Johnson; Fourth, W. B. Seward; Seventh, A. C. Remy and J. Mutz; Fourteenth, L. B. Custer; Fifteenth, John Sutherland; Sixteenth, R. M. Lockhat.

The night session was devoted to a discussion of wheat-culture, with an address by David Gibson, President of the Indiana State Millers' Association, on "The Management of County Fairs."

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—Notice will be published to-morrow morning that "the Second National Bank of St. Louis, having gone into liquidation, has transferred its business to the Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, where depositors will be paid in full, but checks must be first presented at the Second National Bank for certification. Signed George D. Capen, President." This brief statement was left at the newspaper offices late to-night, and is all that is known at this hour (half-past 11 o'clock) of the matter. When or why this action was taken is at present unknown to any other than the officers or Directors of the bank. No further information can be obtained to-night.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—M. Rader & Son, dealers in tobacco, have been adjudicated voluntary bankrupts. Liabilities, $180,000; assets, $87,000.

The following securities were sold at auction to-day on account of Bonner & Co.: 100 shares St. Paul at 38¼; 100 shares Union Pacific at 67⅝; 100 shares Hannibal & St. Joseph at 24⅝; 200 shares Bankers' & Brokers' Association for 92.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 8.—Fred Ruschaupt, a prominent real estate operator and manufacturer, filed an application in bankruptcy to-day. His schedule places his secured liabilities at $97,652, his unsecured at about $8,000, and, in addition, he is an indorser with others on $300,000 of Atlas Works paper. Ruschaupt's realty is estimated at $133,500. He holds 7,000 shares of Atlas Works stock, nominally worth $25,000, and $5,000 of personal property, besides $75,000 interest in the Grand Hotel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 8.—D. H. Brigham & Co., extensive wholesale and retail clothiers of this city, have called a meeting of their creditors for Monday of next week. Their liabilities are $250,000, and their nominal assets, including Mr. Brigham's personal assets, about $400,000. The assets, however, are not convertible into cash at present without great loss, and the firm suspends as a matter of justice to all the creditors. Its embarrassment has nothing to do with its business in this city, which is large and prosperous, averaging $1,000 per day, and is due wholly to heavy losses in connection with the two branch houses of the concern, J. Mansfield & Co., of Cleveland, O., and J. A. McKenzie, of Indianapolis, Ind. A compromise will probably be effected.

MICHIGAN'S PAUPERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 8.—The fifth annual Convention of the County Superintendents of the Poor of the State began here to-night, and will continue through to-morrow and Thursday. Dr. S. D. Humphrey, of Marquette, is President. J. T. Cobb, of Kalamazoo, Bishop Gillespie, and the Hon. M. S. Crosby, of the State Board of Commissioners on Penal and Charitable Institutions, Supt. Alden, of the State Public School at Coldwater, Mrs. d'Arcambal, of Kalamazoo, and delegates from Kent, Ottawa, Calhoun, Eaton, Berrien, Midland, Wexford, Mecosta, and Saginaw Counties were present. Many more are expected to arrive, among them Gov. Croswell, to take part in the Convention to-morrow. This evening was devoted to a discussion of pauperism—how to care for paupers and how to prevent pauperism. Many of those present spoke very highly of the State public schools as a means of prevention, and all agree that caring for the children, especially of pauper parents, is the wisest plan of prevention. The session promises to be of unusual interest, as papers will be read from some of the most eminent on such topics in America, and the topics for discussion and the debates have been chosen with great care.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 8.—Gen. John O'Neill died shortly after 11 o'clock last night at Mercy Hospital. He leaves a wife and three children. He was struck with paralysis some weeks ago. He was a prominent Fenian, and took a leading part in the Fenian movement in 1865 against Canada, and thus acquired national fame, especially among Irishmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Don Francisco de la Guerra died at Santa Barbara to-day, aged 60. He was the leading representative of the Californians at the Cohunga Pass conference between the American forces under Fremont and the Mexican troops under Pico, and successfully advocated the cessation of hostilities and acquiescence in the American occupation.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 8.—This evening John G. Deshler, the well-known President of the Franklin National Bank, was found on the pavement in front of his house insensible from an apoplectic stroke. He was carried into his residence, and died almost immediately. Mr. Deshler was as well as usual till a few moments before the attack.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Aspects of the Senatorial Contest Now Progressing at Columbus, O.

A Very Close Fight Between Pendleton, Ewing, and Morgan.

Caucuses to Nominate Legislative Officers at Madison, Wis.

Prospects of a Successful House-Coalition Between Greenbackers and Democrats.

A Good Deal of Honest Hayseed Sprinkled in the Minnesota Legislature.

OHIO.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 8.—The air is feverish. Wild and extravagant rumors fill the air. The hotels are packed to overflowing with members and friends of the various candidates for Senatorial honors. At an early hour this morning Gen. Durbin Ward put in an appearance. After partaking of a hearty breakfast, he returned to his room, and there, standing before his door, was found a five-gallon demijohn of whisky. The General took the joke good-naturedly, but his friends claimed it was placed there by the Pendleton crowd in order to injure Ward's chances for the nomination to-day. They are charging that Ward has started a grocery.

TRICKS OF EVERY NATURE

are being devised by each candidate to cause a wavering among the other's followers, yet all is done with the best of good nature. The rooms of the respective candidates were still crowded at a late hour to-night, talking over the situation, and the prospects of Thursday's battle. Should one take the figures given by the friends of the respective candidates as a guide, the whole number would overreach the total number of votes, 93, with a possible addition of one. From the most reliable outside information, it is probable that

THE STRENGTH OF EACH

is about as follows: Pendleton, 33; Ewing, 29; Morgan, 28; Hurd, 1; Payne, 2. This gives Morgan all he claims, while both Ewing and Payne are said to be drawing some unlooked-for support from Pendleton. Morgan personally says his chances are brightening. Payne is not represented as one of the contestants, but has a strong lobby here, hoping the lightning may strike their way. Gen. Durbin Ward hopes that something will happen and he be brought in as

THE "GRAY HORSE,"

which he is now dubbed. All concede that Hurd is as far out of reach as it is possible for a candidate to be. Ewing's friends stand pretty solid, perhaps more so than the others. The trouble with Morgan's followers is that they are poorly disciplined, and, for brag, the Pendleton crew are claiming that on Thursday night there will be but one real candidate—that Pendleton will be nominated on the first ballot.

INAUGURATION ARRANGEMENTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 8.—Arrangements have been perfected for the inauguration of Gov. Bishop next Monday. The inaugural ceremonies will be participated in by a number of military and civic organizations from various portions of the State. In the evening a general reception will be held at the State-House, after which a ball and promenade concert, under the auspices of the Governor's Guard, will be given at the City-Hall, which is being elegantly decorated for the purpose. The ball will be a very elaborate affair, and invitations have been extended to leading citizens and military organizations all over Ohio.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the Senate a bill was introduced to amend the State Banking laws so as to make it a Penitentiary offense for banks to loan their paper on credit in any manner unless it has sufficient money in its vaults to make that paper or credit good.

In the House bills were introduced to increase the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges to $4,000 per year; to constitute the Attorney-General, Secretary of State, and the School Commissioner a Board to purchase text-books for use in the public schools, and providing for furnishing such books to poor children at the expense of the State; to permit women to bring suit in their own name to collect moneys due from wills or legacies; and to compel corporations to pay wages of employes on the 25th of the month following that for which wages are due. Resolutions were presented asking Congress to reduce the President's salary to $25,000; to pay bounty to all soldiers, sailors, and marines who participated in the late War, and to the survivors and widows of soldiers who served in the Mexican war; also, asking for the repeal of the Resumption act.

All the above resolutions were laid on the table to print or discuss.

In the Senate bills were introduced to make it unlawful for corporations to issue scrip payable other than in money.

In the House bills were introduced to allow the State Board of Equalization to increase in any amount, the aggregate valuation of bank shares as returned by local Boards, and to make it the duty of Notaries Public and Justices of the Peace to certify to pension papers without charge.

WISCONSIN.

CAUCUSES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 8.—The Senate Republican caucus met at 2 o'clock this afternoon and nominated the following officers, who will be elected, as the Republicans have a majority in this House: President pro tem., L. W. Barden; Chief Clerk, A. J. Turner; Assistant, F. J. Stockwell; Bookkeeper, I. J. Stickle; Enrolling Clerk, John DeGraff; Engrossing Clerk, William Bates; Sergeant-at-Arms, L. J. Brayton; Assistant, D. D. Polleys; Postmaster, Fred Badger; Assistant, John A. Neville.

In the evening the Senate Republican caucus resolved on the following distribution of Committee Chairmanships: Judiciary, Wing; State Affairs, Hathaway; Finance, Treat; Railroads, Scott; Education, Burrows; Manufactures and Commerce, Swain; Incorporations, Price; Town and County Affairs, Torrey; Public Lands, Loper; Military Affairs, Van Schaick; Privileges and Elections, Bailey; Legislative Expenditures, Campbell; Federal Relations, Sackett; Roads and Bridges, Grimmer; Agriculture, Arnold; Charitable and Penal Institutions, Richardson; Engrossed Bills, Reynolds; Enrolled Bills, Andrews; Joint Committee on Claims, Welsh; Printing, Bones.

A full Democratic Assembly caucus met at 7:30 p.m., in the Capitol. Forty members were present. Flinn, of Watertown, Jones, of Oshkosh, and Candit, of Sparta, were sent as a Committee to the Greenback Caucus, to ascertain the opinion relative to a coalition for the organization of the Assembly. The Committee reported that the Greenbackers would support the Democratic nominees for Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms if the Democrats would support Barrows, of Chippewa Falls, for Speaker. The Committee recommended the coalition. The vote on coalition stood thirty-one for to nine against, but afterwards thirty-five to five. The caucus then nominated Hunter for Chief Clerk and Anton Klaus for Sergeant-at-Arms, and adjourned till 9 a. m. The friends of the coalition are confident, but the opposition still claim that they will never submit. The situation stands: Straight Republicans, 44; Democrats, 40; Greenbackers, 13; in doubt, 3. The Greenbackers are willing to accede to the coalition as proposed, and if the Democrats can unite fully the organization will be divided between the Democrats and Greenbackers, leaving the Republicans out in the cold. The Greenback caucus, with which Smith, the Milwaukee Socialist, acted, put in nomination for Speaker A. R. Barrows, of Chippewa Falls; for Chief Clerk, J. M. Binckley, of Milwaukee; for Sergeant-at-Arms, S. S. Hills, of Plainfield.

The hotels are crowded to-night, and the excitement at this hour (midnight) is intense. Many leading politicians predict that the quarrel over the organization of the Assembly will last several days, as the hard-money Democrats are strong in opposition to the trade. The Legislature is to meet to-morrow at noon. Gov. Smith will read his message on Thursday at noon, provided an organization is effected by that time.

MINNESOTA.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 8.—The Democrats having made no nominations, the Republican candidates for Legislative offices were complimented by an unanimous vote. The first bill introduced in the Senate was by Senator Rice, of the hopperdozed County of Kandiyohi, providing for a State loan of 225,000 bushels of seed wheat to grasshopper sufferers. The Senate passed a resolution for the appointment of a joint committeee, to which all grasshopper-relief propositions will be referred. By a tie vote the Senate failed to order the appointment of a committee to report whether the constitutional amendments submitted last November were lawfully adopted. A special committee was appointed to take charge of a proposition relating to school text-books. In a Senate of forty-one members there are eight farmers, seven lawyers, five bankers, four millers, and four lumbermen. In a House of 106 members, there are fifty-two farmers, fifteen merchants, eleven lawyers, and no bankers.

NEW JERSEY.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—The Legislature organized by the election of George C. Ludlow as President of the Senate and John Egan Speaker of the House.

The Governor's message shows the State finances to be in a good condition, and says: "I anticipate no embarrassment in confining the ordinary State tax to 1 mill. That rate will produce $566,250, which will be the only revenue raised directly from the people for ordinary expenditures. The net earnings of the State Prison last year were $12,129. The whole expense of the State on account of the riots was $55,000."

The Governor recommends that the Stevens battery be tendered to the United States Government, provided the Government will reimburse the State for all expenses and complete it, or that it be sold at public or private sale.

KENTUCKY.

BALLOTING FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 8.—The Legislature at Frankfort took one ballot for United States Senator to-day. Boyd is the only Republican candidate. The vote in the Senate stood thus: Lindsay, 15; Williams, 14; McCreary, 8; Boyd, 1. In the House: Lindsay, 34; Williams, 36; McCreary, 16; Boyd, 13. Total—Williams, 50; Lindsay, 49; McCreary, 24; Boyd, 14.

RAILROADS.

TRYING TO AVERT A WAR.

Information was received here yesterday that efforts are being made by Messrs. Albert Fink and N. Guilford, Western and Eastern Pool Commissioners, and Mr. H. J. Jewett, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York pool, to induce the Managers of the roads leading to the East from the principal Western points to form a pool on the same basis as the New York pool. They claim that nothing else than such action can prevent another disastrous railroad war. It is understood that Vanderbilt is also favoring such an arrangement, and that the cutting of rates on the part of his roads during the last few months has been done with a view of bringing about this result. The meeting of Managers which was to have been held in New York to-day has been postponed until to-morrow, to give the Managers of all the Western roads connecting with the Eastern trunk lines a chance to be present and participate in the proceedings. Owing to the reluctance of the managers of the Western roads connecting with the Eastern trunk lines to go into a fight, it is probable that they will consent to a pooling arrangement of that kind, but it is very doubtful that it will have any better success than the present agreement for the maintenance of rates among those roads. A pool on the Eastbound business is considered an absurdity by managers who have made railroad problems a study, because there are so many conflicting interests to be taken in. To arrange a satisfactory division between the numberless roads leading to the East from Western points would require such herculean labors that even such fine statisticians and figurers as Messrs. Fink and Guilford would be unable to do the work. Besides this, the railroads would hardly be able to control the steamboat lines connecting with the roads on the other side of the lake, which would certainly accept the advantages offered and make rates that would give them the bulk of the business. Then the Grand Trunk, which will have a continuous line to this city before many months have passed, will hardly consent to become a party to such an arrangement, unless it should be allowed as large a share of the business as is given to the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern, which these roads will under no consideration allow. The probable object of the Eastern managers in trying to form a pool on East-bound business is to prevent a war for the present merely, and continue to get high rates until the opening of navigation, for longer than that time a pool of this kind cannot possibly be maintained.

HOSTILITIES BEGUN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 8.—It is stated that a cut of 7½ cents was made on grain to New York to-day from this point, and shippers believe the war will be general before the end of the week.

ITEMS.

The guillotine is still being employed in decapitating conductors on the Galena Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Two more victims were added to the list yesterday. This makes six conductors whose services have been dispensed with, and there is a probability that the end is not yet.

The business on the various railroads centering in this city has greatly improved since the cold weather has set in, and the yards are no longer ornamented with empty freight cars. A prosperous business is anticipated for the rest of the winter if the cold weather holds out a sufficient length of time.

The attorney for the railroads in the scalper cases has been before the Grand Jury nearly every day since that body commenced its labors, trying to secure indictments against the parties who have been held to the Criminal Court by the Justices since the war against the scalpers has commenced. He is confident that true bills will be returned in nearly all cases.

At a meeting of the managers of the Green Line Southern Dispatch, held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city yesterday, Mr. W. H. Knight was appointed Agent of the Line for Chicago and the Northwest. This is a well-deserved promotion. This line runs to the South over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Evansville & Terre Haute Railroads.

Mr. Benjamin Williams has resigned the position of Purchasing Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and Mr. Hill has been appointed to that office.

Mr. C. S. Burton has been appointed Passenger Agent for this city of the Illinois Central Railroad.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 8.—The marriage of George E. Rix and Miss Minnie C. Tucker, both of whom have been quite prominent in social circles, was celebrated in a brilliant and imposing manner at St. John's Episcopal Church this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The church was illuminated and profusely decorated for the occasion. The ceremony was performed by the Rector, the Rev. R. C. McIlvain. The bridesmaids were Miss Mamie Rice, Miss Birdie Rankin, and Miss Lydia Howell, daughter of ex-Senator Howell, and the groomsmen George C. Tucker, William Jamieson, and William Tucker. The gathering which assembled to witness the nuptials was one of the largest and most fashionable of the season.

DISAPPEARED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 8.—The disappearance of J. C. Fryer, Manager of the Fryer, Pappenheim, and Adams Opera Company, now at De Bar's Opera-House, this city, causes great anxiety to his friends. He was last seen by members of the company at the Louisville Hotel, Louisville, on Friday evening last, just before retiring for the night. The next morning his absence was noticed, and diligent inquiry was made all that day and till the departure of the company for St. Louis Sunday morning, and has been kept up ever since, but without finding a single clew to his whereabouts. A telegram from his family in New York says he has not arrived home. He took no baggage with him from the Louisville Hotel, but left there a carefully-packed trunk and valise. His disappearance is entirely unaccountable to members of the company.

THE NEW BISHOPS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Diocese of Massachusetts, by its Standing Committee, has voted assent to the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Eccleston to be Bishop of West Virginia.

The same Diocese has confirmed, by a unanimous vote of the Standing Committee, the election of the Rev. Dr. Seymour as Bishop of Springfield, Ill.

THE ELECTORAL GOBLIN

Senate Implacables Banging It Around to Scare the President.

Threatened Investigation by Congress of the Question of Title.

Conkling and Ben Butler Said to Be the Leading Spirits.

Maryland Bourbons Take a Hand at the Game of Bluff.

Proposed Memorial to Congress Asking for an Official Inquiry.

IN WASHINGTON.

CONKLING AND BUTLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—There are numerous printed statements to the effect that a number of members are coming back, determined to revise the Electoral count, and to have an investigation of the Presidential election. Senator Conkling is credited with being the prime mover, and it is asserted that, while no attempt will be made to implicate President Hayes, efforts will be made to involve Stanley Matthews, Secretary Sherman, and Gen. Garfield in an alleged Presidential bargain. The name of Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, is quoted as the person who will consent to introduce the resolution in the Senate in behalf of Senator Conkling, while to Gen. Butler is attributed the leadership of the movement in the House.

THE MOST CAREFUL INQUIRY,

however, among the incoming members fails to discover anybody who thinks any member in either House will have the hardihood to inaugurate such an investigation. A prominent Democrat, to-night, referring to the matter, said: "I have seen all these rumors, and have talked with a good many people about them, but I fail to find any man who is willing, or who knows of anybody else that is willing, to go into such business.

IT COULD DO NOBODY ANY POSSIBLE GOOD,

and certainly would not place Mr. Tilden in the White-House. The only result that could ensue might be to force the President to take a radical position with one party or the other, and to secure a consequent change in some offices, but that would be a matter which could, at the most, concern but a few men, and is a subject in which the public can have no possible interest. Whoever in either party undertakes to disturb the country by such schemes will live to regret it." That is the statement of

A REPRESENTATIVE SOUTHERN MAN

who is not friendly to the Administration. The persons whose names are familiarly used in connection with the proposed investigation are Senators Howe, Jones, and Conkling. It is even claimed that Senators Thurman, McDonald, and Judge Davis would support such a resolution, but sensible men will not believe it until the votes are cast. Democrats claim that there are affidavits in existence from Cassanave and Kenner, members of the Returning Board, in which these two worthies assert that there was a bargain for the Louisiana Electoral vote, to which they were parties as members of the Board, and that the bargain made with them has not been fulfilled. The name of Gen. Grant is also used as a party to this understanding.

MARYLAND BOURBONS.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 8.—The Hon. Montgomery Blair, in the House of Delegates, to-day submitted the following:

Resolved, By the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring, that the following memorial be signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, and copies thereof transmitted to the President of the Senate of the United States and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be, and are hereby, instructed, and our Representatives be, and are hereby, requested, to favor the object of the memorial, and that copies of the same be forwarded to them.

THE MEMORIAL.

Following is the memorial:

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled: Your memorialists, the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, represent that, by the terms of the act of the Forty-fourth Congress establishing the Electoral Commission, it was provided that no decision of the Presidential election under that act should preclude a judicial decision of the question; that the obvious intent of this provision was to assure the people that it should be determined on its merits by the proper judicial tribunal in the event that the Commission should hold itself incompetent to render such decision; that by its proceedings it fully appears that said Commission held that it was incompetent to inquire whether the formal returns of the several States which were submitted to it were true or false; that in consequence of this decision the present incumbent of the Presidential chair was seated in virtue of returns which were notoriously false and fraudulent, and so in effect admitted by Mr. Justice Strong, whose vote seated him, and also by the incumbent himself in disregarding those returns as respects State officers whose titles to office were also based upon them, and were in every respect identical with his own; that, whilst the repudiation of these returns by the incumbent for all purposes save his own election is an admission that it was a fraud to use them for that purpose, the motives which induced this partial repudiation greatly aggravate his offense.

That by the published statement of Mr. John Young Brown, which has remained uncontradicted since April, 1877, it appears that this repudiation was a condition imposed by said Brown and his associates, then holding the balance of power in the House of Representatives, upon which alone the incumbent would be allowed to be counted into office upon these false returns; that this condition was accepted for the incumbent by Messrs. Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster, then and since his closest friends and most authoritative representatives; that said Brown and his associates had been elected as adversaries of the incumbent, but separated from the great body of their political associates in the House of Representatives to carry into effect said arrangement; that at the time of entering into it they were the leading advocates of a bill then pending in said House to grant a large subsidy to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, to which the President-elect was known to be opposed, and it is a just inference from all the circumstances that, whilst they were willing to defeat his inauguration for this reason, they could not venture to act with their political opponents for that object, if such co-operation involved also the surrender of the local Governments of the States in question, as well as of their Electoral votes, to their political opponents; that, to remove the obstacle, it was stipulated in effect that the incumbent should treat the returns as fraudulent so far as they affected the local Governments of said States by withdrawing the United States troops, the presence of which alone it was known gave them any force; that it thus appears that the constitutional question, so gravely and elaborately debated in Congress before the Electoral Commission and in the public press as the question on which the Presidential contest hinged, and with which the public mind was so long exercised, had no part whatever in determining the contest, but that it was in fact determined by a body of men elected by one party, but openly acting with their opponents in the interest of certain railroad corporations at the decisive moment; that every interest of the country is greatly prejudiced, and its most vital interests are put in jeopardy, by suffering the people to be superseded as the political power, and substituting for them such moneyed organizations as will pay for defrauding them; that in the opinion of your memorialists the prostration of the business of the country is largely due to the fact that the confidence of the people in the conduct of public officers is shaken; that an irresponsible Executive Administration has been installed, which has not the support of the country or either of its great political parties; that this conflicts with the whole theory of our institutions and of those of the mother country whence they were derived; that to carry on so as to get possession of the Government the incumbent must seek support from those elected as his opponents; that this relation is in itself corrupting is shown by reason as well as all experience; that no useful public service can be rendered by an Administration whose title to power rests on fraudulent election returns, manufactured by its own partisans, and made effectual by an agreement with subsidy and jobbing men of the opposing party; that the indispensable first step to any reform of the public service is to restore the Government to the people; that it is only by men who have been elected by the people, and who are free from all entangling alliances with the jobbing interest, from which all the great abuses have sprung, that any reform can be effected.

Your memorialists therefore pray that the needful legislation may be adopted to ascertain judicially who was elected President at the recent election, and to give effect to the will of the people, and will ever pray, etc.

Mr. Blair advocated his memorial, urging its adoption, and reviewing generally President Hayes' title to the office.

Mr. Lieib (Republican) moved to lay it on the table, and called for the yeas and nays, which resulted—yeas, 13; nays, 54.

It was then referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

CONKLING TO JOIN THE MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says that persons who claim to speak with knowledge of what is going to be done when the Senate again meets, assert that Senator Conkling will either offer himself, or will have offered, a carefully-drawn resolution reciting that there are grave accusations, made upon apparently good authority, involving the right of the President to the office held by him, and that such accusations ought to be set at rest by official inquiry into the alleged facts. The scope of the resolution, it is stated, will not attempt to implicate President Hayes, but is asserted that it does involve Senator Stanley Matthews, Secretary Sherman, and Congressman John A. Garfield, all of Ohio. The impression is that Senator Conkling will not personally offer the resolution, but that it may be done by Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, or Senator Jones, of Nevada, and that its language will be so carefully drawn as to make it very difficult for the Southern Democratic Senators to vote against it. It is further claimed that Senators Thurman and McDonald, of the Judiciary Committee, with Judge Davis, of Illinois, who is counted neutral on all political issues, will support the resolution. The opposition anticipated is from Southern Democratic Senators entirely.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm of fire from Box 168 at 8:05 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the two-story frame house No. 668 Thirty-first street, owned by Michael Frederick, and occupied by John Helford as a dwelling. Cause, corn-husks catching fire from the kitchen stove. Damage slight.

AT MEDIAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 8.—The dwelling-house of James H. Spencer, at Mediapolis, with its entire contents, was destroyed by fire about half-past 6 this evening. Loss, $1,200; insurance, $800.

AT COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 8.—The contents of the woodenware store of Olroyd & Tizzard was destroyed by fire shortly before midnight. The loss and insurance are not obtainable to-night.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Wendell Phillips Again Speaks in Defense of the Dead Man's Good Name.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Wendell Phillips took up the Sumner-Grant quarrel again to-night in a speech at the Music-Hall. He claims that Bancroft Davis has given both Grant and Fish the lie, and has entirely shifted the charge. Davis knew it was the custom to wait till the executive session is called after March 4, and then the Senate considers treaties. It was just then that Sumner's successor reported those treaties, exactly as, and exactly when, Sumner would have done had he remained Chairman of the Committee. On this point Mr. Phillips defied contradiction. The attempt on the part of the man Davis to mislead public opinion by stating the case so that only those familiar with the habits of the Senate will recognize its hollowness was treated with contempt. In July, 1872, Conkling, in Cooper Institute, opened the question of Sumner's removal. He was in a position to give the reason now given by Davis if it were true, but he did not know it. Grant could not have known it, because he told the New York *Herald* that Sumner never reported the treaties, and told the same to George William Curtis. Fish could not have known it, for he told his stories in the Boston *Transcript* and New York *Herald*, and had not heard of this one. In 1874 there was another debate, but nobody ever dreamed of the reason given by Davis till he published it last week. The adroit enemies of Sumner should have waited longer, till voices and records are dumb, before they assailed the white soul of Charles Sumner.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., Jan. 8.—The roads are now in fine condition. The farmers are coming into the town in great numbers bringing corn, hogs, and produce. Everybody is feeling better, and are fast forgetting the great mud blockade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Another general rain visited the State within the last twenty-four hours.

NEW YORK, June 8.—At the annual meeting of the Bar Association to-night, the Hon. William M. Evarts was re-elected President.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The *Evening Journal* says Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*, is mentioned to take the vacant place of ex-Gov. Dix as Regent of the University, and strongly urges his selection.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 8.—The new Council organized to-day by the choice of Thomas D. Hawley as President and James D. Weir as Vice-President. Messages were received from the retiring Mayor, Alexander Lewis, and from the new Mayor, George D. Langdon. A large number of subordinate city offices were filled.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Franklin Fire-Insurance Company has suffered an impairment of capital of $25,000, and been notified by the Insurance Department to make up this amount or cease business.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, Upper Mississippi, Lower Missouri Valley, and Lake region, warmer, with west winds, falling barometer, and cloudy weather. Rain or snow will prevail, followed in the Missouri Valley by colder westerly winds and rising barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a.m.	30.161	27	64	S. W.	14	.....	Thre't'g
11:18 a.m.	30.145	32	79	S. W.	14	.....	Cloudy.
2:00 p.m.	30.106	33	79	S.	13	.....	Cloudy.
3:53 p.m.	30.104	34	79	S.	10	.....	Cloudy.
9:00 p.m.	30.141	33	79	S.	10	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 p.m.	30.136	32	89	S.	10	.....	Cloudy.

Maximum, 35; minimum, 20.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Pembina	29.52	28	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Bismarck	29.53	28	S., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Breckinridge	29.61	26	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.81	25	W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Marquette	29.96	23	S.W., gent.	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	29.98	27	W., fresh	.....	Clear.
St. Paul	29.79	29	S.E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Yankton	29.72	34	S.W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
La Crosse	29.95	41	S., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.77	33	W., high	.....	Fair.
Denver	29.88	41	N.W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Omaha	29.87	34	S., brisk	.....	Fair.
Leavenworth	30.06	36	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.10	35	S., fresh	.01	Lt. rain.
Davenport	30.11	39	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.10	24	S.W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Alpena	30.07	26	S.W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Grand Haven	30.15	35	S.W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.14	32	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.22	27	S.W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.26	31	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.33	27	S.E., brisk	.....	Cloudy.

THE COAL INTEREST.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 8.—The Lehigh operators express themselves satisfied with the progress of negotiations, and one of the most prominent of them states that a conclusion will probably be reached to-morrow or Thursday. Some of the largest shippers in the region, becoming uneasy over the slow advance toward a settlement, have indicated their desire for an early conclusion of a compromise, and declare that the companies already named are likely to make the concessions indicated yesterday.

SHORT-HORNS.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 8.—The Ohio Short-Horn Breeders' Association held a meeting here to-night and elected T. C. Jones, of Delaware, President; R. Baker, of Licking, Vice-President; L. D. Hagerty, of Columbus, Secretary; G. R. Hagerty of Licking, George W. Gregg of Pickaway, B. W. Carlisle of Fairfield, D. S. Smith of Clinton, and J. P. Larmore of Knox, were elected Directors. It was decided to have printed a record of the pedigree of Short-Horns.

PLYMOUTH'S PEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The sale of Plymouth Church pews for the ensuing year took place to-night. The reduction in premiums on pews was greater than expected. The total receipts for premiums and rentals last year were $47,396; this year's receipts will be $36,904. Last year the premiums were $34,663, and this year $24,171.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

BREMEN, Jan. 8.—The cause of the return of the steamer Mosel, hence for Southampton and New York, was the disarrangement of the machinery.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 8.—Arrived—Steamship City of Chester, from New York.

THE OLD WORLD.

Gleanings of an Elder Woman Therein.

Munich---The Glyptothek and Pinakothek---Rubens and Murillo---Æginitan Marbles.

The Colossal Statue of Bavaria—Nibelungen-Lied Frescoes—The Gallery of Beauties.

Switzerland—The Lake of Constance—Ascending the Righi—Interlaken and the Jungfrau.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

After the delights of Dresden and the interest of Nuremberg, the Capital of Bavaria is modern and prosaic. We find Munich a city of great comfort and luxury, with galleries of painting and sculpture which deserve their world-wide reputation. Hotels here are elegant and expensive. On the other hand, cafes and restaurants are pleasant and cheap. Our time being short, we fly to the Pinakothek, or gallery of paintings, upon whose door we find a disappointing sentence which tells us that we cannot enter until next day. We therefore content ourselves with a visit to

THE GLYPTOTHEK,

or sculpture-gallery, which is one of great interest. Besides the merit of general selection and arrangement, this gallery possesses some marbles of unique value and interest. In beauty, its greatest boast is in two statues—the Barberini Faun and the Ilioneus. The latter is, indeed, but a fragment, but art-critics have much to say of the bloom and softness of youth which appear in its gracious outlines. The Faun—a sleeping figure, well-known to all lovers of art—was found in or near Rome, and carefully restored by an Italian sculptor, of perhaps eighty years ago, from whom the Barberini family, with the aid of the Roman Government, forcibly took it,—paying in return the miserable pittance which they chose to consider the artist's due. The poor man died of chagrin and disappointment. Never may lips of ours touch the honey of those Barberini bees. The wine of the Borgias would not be more hateful to us.

On the score of antiquity,

THE ÆGINITAN MARBLES

stand foremost among the treasures of the Glyptothek. These figures once formed the pediment of the temple at Ægina. One might like better to see them here, if one had not climbed to the breezy height where the beautiful marble shrine still stands, despoiled of its chief ornament. Time, the elements, the Turks, have spared this fair edifice; but Bavaria could not spare the statues, and so its officers carried them away. They belong to an early period of Greek art, and are not beautiful. Their arrangement and adaptation to the architectural intention are, nevertheless, not without grace; while, as monuments of archaic expression, they are invaluable.

We do not find the Glyptothek quite as interesting as the sculpture-gallery of Berlin. Neither does the Pinakothek quite equal for us the Dresden Gallery. True, the first possesses a hall entirely filled with Rubens' pictures. Some of these are first-rate; but some of the largest are of little value, and grieve us, who love the splendid master. The Murillo pictures here represent mostly scenes of peasant-life, and are well known through copies and engravings. The endless halls and cabinets are full of beautiful and interesting works of art; but there are no two pictures which equal the Raphael and Correggio of Dresden.

THE MONSTROUS BRONZE STATUE OF BAVARIA

is much visited by strangers. It is certainly an imposing work, and is finely placed, being visible at a great distance. The internal ascent and visit to the hollow head of the statue proved a very uncomfortable experiment to one of us,—the bronze being heated with the afternoon sun, and the atmosphere within quite intolerable.

The principal palace is well worth a visit. The manner in which this visit must be made detracts much from its pleasure and profit. Applicants for admission are first penned together in a large vestibule, empty of interest. They are then ordered to march through the various salons,—the guide shouting at the top of his lungs his explanation of what one should see if time were only given to see it properly. In the grand ball-room, he tells us of the prodigious number of wax-lights required to fill the tall lustres. In the state bedroom, we see the wonderful coverlid, almost solid with gold embroidery, the work of which occupied forty persons for ten years,—the gold used being in proportion to the more precious time. Here is a fine series of frescoes by Cornelius, illustrating the story of the Nibelungen Lide. Nothing in the palace interests visitors more than the

CELEBRATED GALLERY OF BEAUTIES,

painted by the order of King Louis of Bavaria, and including, as nearly as possible, all the handsome women of his time and domain. Democratic the collection certainly is, since it ranges from the daughters of small traders to the ranks of the high nobility. The great beauty of all among these was a tailor's daughter. One of the finest heads is that of a daughters of Marco Bozzaris. Most, if not all of these portraits are by the hand of the court-painter, and there is a great monotony in their treatment, despite the varieties of feature and complexion.

This brief mention must suffice for Munich just now, because we are impatient to leave it. Another country, perhaps the most beautiful in Europe, lies so near at hand that we can feel its mighty attraction tugging at our hearts. So a nod of farewell, and away by rail. The Lake of Constance is but a few hours distant. And, as the ancients Greeks longed for the sea when they were far from it, and as they shouted, "Thalatta—thalatta!" when they beheld it, so do we long for the mountains,—so shall we shout, having passed the barrier, "Switzerland, free Switzerland!" We sleep at Lindau, and the next morning take passage on the fair, blue waters.

SWITZERLAND.

"And God said."

Reverently do we read the record of the Divine in that of the human, all the world over. But sometimes, from the dark and weary page of History, from the problems of Science, from the doubtful periods of Diplomacy, we come to an illuminated portion of the Word,—to some glorious picture before whose fair face we need no longer puzzle or construe. Here the Sacred Text is written in the universal language of Beauty. Looking and loving, we are instructed. Such an open revelation spreads itself before the traveler who escapes from German bondage into Swiss freedom.

The above might represent a morning-meditation upon the deck of the steamer which carried us from Earth's prose to its highest poetry. One's fellow-occupants, in such a place, scarcely help the soaring imagination. They represent few varieties, even where individuals are numerous. English families of various grades are among these,—the best bred, cheery and familiar with each other,—the less-advantaged, stark, formal, and captious; Swiss peasants, most of whom have dropped their picturesque costumes; Germans, French, and the ubiquitous Jew, who is at home everywhere and nowhere. These various groups, or individuals, have little to say to each other; and yet a general atmosphere of cheerfulness pervades the whole company. All look upon

THE BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS,

and forget to look in upon themselves. There are traveling costumes of all sorts, and alpenstocks branded with the names of difficult mountains. English parties have bundles of bright plaid, extremely neat bags, hampers, and shawl-straps. One overhears scraps of conversation,—sometimes makes acquaintance. Everybody has been somewhere, and is going somewhere. There is no knowing what climbing the people about you may not have done. The boat keeps stopping at the prettiest landings, where you would like to stop if you could stop everywhere. Now and then a chorus of clear voices makes itself heard. People order dainty meals of coffee, bread, and honey, and enjoy them on deck, or go below with a mysterious visage, as if summoned to attend a Cabinet-council. Then, as soon as you have singled out some individual in order to please yourself with a theory of who and what he may be, the boat stops at another landing, and he disappears forever from your view.

Railway-traveling in Switzerland is not so pleasant. The cars are apt to be overcrowded, and the route is often out of sight of the finest scenery. Far pleasanter is it, when land-travel must be undertaken, to receive a place on the top of a diligence, or to hire a little open carriage. By a combination of all these resources, we visit Zurich, Lucerne, Interlaken, and penetrate "deeper and deeper still" into the mysteries of the mountain-region.

From Lucerne one makes the

ASCENT OF THE RIGHI MOUNTAIN,

no longer by stress and strain of one's own muscles, but by the omnipotent aid of steam. Leaving Lucerne in the boat, a pleasant sail of an hour brings you to a gay little settlement, where two snorting locomotives stand harnessed to a train of one or two long carriages. Between the two parallel rails which form the usual basis of railway-travel, a third is laid, crossed with repeated notches, which arrest the progress of the train. [Invention of Sylvester Marsh, Esq., of Chicago.—ED.] You get in, having taken tickets for the higher culm, or summit. The ascent is very steep and terrific. At first, you shut your eyes. But soon reassured by the firm upward movement, you venture to look at the precipice on your right. The engine stops for water about half-way up; and, long before you reach the top, a return-car comes spinning down. There is a quite extensive hotel, about two-thirds of the way up. Here we saw the grave, sweet face of Dean Stanley, who had left his Abbey for a brief vacation. At last the dizzy height is gained, and you first discry two rival hotels, each advertising every convenience that a hotel can offer. There is still a small ascent to be made on foot. Climbing to the very tip-top you see a stairway built still higher, with a platform and spy-glass. Declining to ascend this, you encounter a number of dealers in Swiss jewelry, wood-carving, chamois-horns, etc., etc. At this hight the sky is often cloudy, and you get after all but occasional glimpses of the world below you. A thick, white mist cuts off your view,—uncloses,—closes again,—finally remains. You dine prosaically at one of the hotels, both of which invite you with loud bells. After a stay of some hours, you descend, and wait for the boat which returns you to Lucerne. On this day of our visit, the landing at the foot of the mountain was all gay with garlands, banners, and inscriptions of welcome. This was in honor of a school-excursion. The pupils and teachers filled our train, and seemed in great contentment and good humor.

At Interlaken, a friend of ours once said: "See how

THE JUNGFRAU

puts her head just in the right place, between her two other mountains." We came to this lovely place in order to witness this feat of the Jungfrau's. There we saw but a beautiful white form, dazzlingly bright, with a dark mountain on either side,—a peerless maiden, sitting between two hopeless lovers. The sunset brought a rosy glow to her countenance, and the light which made her blush made her companions smile. Then, all faded into darkness.

In Interlaken there is a Cursaal,—a place of general meeting, which is supported by the following device: Every guest at every hotel in the place finds in his bill a certain tax for the benefit of the Cursaal, from which there is no appeal. The payment of this small sum gives one the right to visit the place at all hours. We who staid but one night paid a franc each for this object. Fortunately, we were able to benefit by the privilege it gave us. We found a pretty garden, with cafe and restaurant, an orchestra performing an excellent concert in the open air, and a fine ball-room, in which, later in the evening, the whirl of the waltz began and continued. Not the less this involuntary contribution to the social resources of Interlaken appeared to us an unjust, if not a heavy, imposition.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

COL. FREDERICK G. POPE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Some months ago a requisition was received from the authorities of Louisiana for the removal to that State of Col. Frederick G. Pope, of this city. The requisition alleged that, while that State was under control of the United States troops, Col. Pope, acting as assistant to Col. Chickering, who was Provost-Marshal of the Opelousas District of Louisiana, was in collusion with the Rebels to defraud the United States. Col. Pope seized some cotton which proved to be the property of one August P. Noblong, a native of Belgium, settled at that place. Mr. Noblong protested against the seizure on the ground that he was loyal to the United States, and consequently his property could not be declared contraband. Col. Pope had strong doubts of his loyalty, but finally, yielding to the sworn statements of Noblong and his friends, gave a receipt for the amount claimed, which was settled by the Court of Claims. Col. Pope, who is a well-known and esteemed citizen of Boston, was arraigned before Commissioner Hallett and produced undoubted evidence of his loyalty and innocence of all collusion or even acquaintance with the aforesaid Noblong, and the Commissioner ordered his discharge. The prosecuting parties carried the matter up to the District Court, and, after a patient hearing of the whole case, Judge Lowell has rendered a decision sustaining that of Commissioner Hallet.

BAD FOR INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 8.—County Treasurer Hamray last week gave State Treasurer Shaw a check for $15,000, in settlement of an account, on the Indiana Banking Company, with which he had a deposit amounting to more than $25,000 as Treasurer. The check was refused payment, on the ground that it was an overdraft. The bank officers explain that the deposit was private, and used as such by Hamray, and they had applied the large part of it to the liquidation of a personal indebtedness contracted prior to Hamray's election. Hamray claims that the bank knew his deposit was of public money, and in his official capacity, and they had no right to use it for his private debts. A lawsuit will grow out of the matter.

OHIO WOOL-GROWERS.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 8.—The Ohio Wool-Growers' Association met here to-day. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the reduction of the tariff on wool, and for a display of sheep and wool at the Paris Exposition. The following officers were elected: J. H. Kirkpatrick, of Licking, President; W. J. Emmonds, of Hardin, Vice-President; E. J. Hiatt, of Morgan, Secretary; J. McFarland, of Knox, Treasurer; J. C. Stephens and H. R. Humphrey, of Licking, and H. P. Sellers, of Perry, Directors. A remonstrance against the reduction of the wool tariff was also adopted.

IMMIGRATION FALLING OFF.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The annual report of the Commissioners of Immigration shows that there arrived at this port during 1877 54,536 alien passengers,—16,729 less than during the year preceding. Of the number, 46,267 were steerage and 8,269 cabin passengers. Germany furnished 17,753 of the emigrants, Ireland 8,221, England 6,652, Sweden 3,710, Italy 2,839, Russia 2,321. Immigration has decreased from 233,418 in 1866 to 54,536 last year.

The Death of Pongo.

London Examiner.

After dissecting Prince Bismarck's Lieutenants in the matter of Provincial Administration, Prof. Virchow proceeded to dissect poor Pongo, the result showing, that his premature death was due to inflammation of the intestines. In fact, according to Prof. Virchow, Pongo died a victim to his uneducated tastes, for several pins, bits of wire, etc., had effected a lodgment in parts not originally intended to serve as pin-cushions.

But there were other symptoms which might account for his death; and as doctors are allowed to disagree over a post-mortem examination, especially since a recent case, we feel bound to express dissent from Prof. Virchow's views. It appears that there were distinct traces of an affection of the heart,—evidences of an inflammation of one of the valves,—and taking this in connection with the fact that the button of a kid-glove was also discovered in his body, it becomes highly probable that he pined away for love of the fair lady from whose glove he had abstracted the memento, which, having no pockets to put it in, he secured in the old romantic way.

And the probability becomes almost a certainty when we remember how very much Pongo was struck with one of his lady visitors at the Aquarium. And this certainly becomes absolute when we also remember that Pongo made desperate attempts at the time to possess himself of the lady's glove, that he succeeded, and that before it could be got away from him he had actually bitten one of the buttons off. It is to be hoped that the fair lady will carefully preserve the remainder of the glove, and, dropping a tear to his memory, exclaim from time to time, "Alas, poor Pongo!"

Fashionable Conversation.

London Fun.

First Swell—I say, Plevna has fallen.

Second ditto—Ya-as, so I see.

First Swell—Gweat blow to the—ah—the—ah—

Second ditto—To the ah, yes—the Wussians.

First Swell—Ya-as. He was their pwincipal Genewal, I believe.

Second ditto—Ya-as, something of the sort; but, weally, I don't twouble to wead about the waw. It's too much.

First Swell—Quite awfully too much, weally; only evewbody's saying Plevna's fallen, you know; and it's fashionable.

Second ditto—Ya-as. Come to my chambers. Got some doosid fine Chartweuse. Come over. A pwesent. Come along, old fellah.

First Swell—All wight. I suppose old Plevna was a vewy gweat General, else they wouldn't have made such a doosid fuss about him.

THE LAKE S...

The Lincoln Park Co... Will Not Build a... Breakwat...

And Renew Their ... Allegiance to th... lands Pla...

An adjourned meeting of ... Commissioners was held yes... President Winston in the cha... sioners Withrow, Kadish, Sto... berg present.

The object of the meeting, ... Chairman, was the reception ... of a report from a Committee ... Citizens' Union on the subje... outside breakwater.

Mr. Paddock and Mr. Chase ... Union, were present, and w... represented the Committee, ... to report. Both of them st... not belong to the Committe... port on this matter, and that ... understood the project whi... had in view, they were oppose...

The Board accordingly wait... tee.

THE HON. JOHN V. L...

was called upon for an expre... In his opinion, an additional ... breakwater at this time woul... on the people of the North S... scheme for a breakwater was ... to utilize the beauty of Linco... as it would destroy the advan... by making the water inside th... nant. There had never been ... of the beach as long ... was allowed to remain ... his opinion, if some prov... to retain the gravel, the brea... tected for all time. What ... was a layer of blue clay, a ... surface, and a foot of broke... clay. Ever since the park wa... policy had been pursued, t... having taken away the very su... protect the beach. Even i... could be built for nothing, ne... on this ground. The breakw... Side had, in his opinion, destr... the lake shore property, an... the experiment was not cal... North Siders hold a very exal... Park Commissioners.

MR. GEORGE PRU...

Chairman of the Committee ... North Side Citizens' Union, ... made his appearance, and sub... The cause of the failure of al... in breakwaters, so the report ... were built on sand instead ... This was borne out by the pa... experimental portion of the ... the shore built last spring, a... of the Committee, the whole ... templated by the Board, w... through the sand until it r... Against this Netherlands pla... felt called upon to enter ... to ask for the substit... tried and known to ... plan of building a "swell... 750 feet from shore was e... Such a breakwater would cost ... foot. Its chief merits were g... structure and maintenance. ... building of this breakwater, t... of the beach would be preserv... 136 acres would be inclosed, ... great value to the park, form ... and add the finest boating-gro... west, besides providing an i... from the letting of boats, an... the sale of ice. The report w... or six members of the Uni... vouched for by such experts ... Charles Fitzsimmons, James ... J. Dore, and S. E. Baker.

One gentleman present want... experts would guarantee th... breakwater would not tumble ...

Mr. Prussing said they woul...

Mr. Withrow asked how ... breakwater had settled.

Mr. Prussing said it had sett... in some portions and twelve ... according to his measurement... rule.

Mr. Withrow replied that t... built the breakwater last Aug... and represented that the work ... an inch.

Mr. Winston wanted to know ... sing would prevent the settli... water which he favored.

Mr. Prussing said it would ...

Mr. Winston wanted to kno... the difference in the expense ...

Mr. Prussing said they didn'... one thirty feet wide on sand, ... the clay.

Mr. Withrow read from a c... mitted by Mr. Green to the B... in which that gentleman put ... breakwater several dollars ab...

Mr. Green arose to explain. ... be done more cheaply now, ... was mistaken in saying tha... thought it could be done for ... responsible men had stated t... that, but he did not ... done, or at least he would no... at that price.

MR. WITHRO...

offered the following as the ...

The subject matter of this ... protection of the lake shore i... Park—has been patiently and c... by the Board for a considerabl... are not convinced that the re... a majority of the taxpayers ... contribute to the maintenanc... of Lincoln Park, we recognize ... citizens whose views are enti... sideration, and have accorded ... the discussion of this subject ... have not resulted in ma... the conclusion to which ... time since, and we de... specifically the position w... which we will stand until ... than those already presente... views.

As to the proposed construct... in Lake Michigan 700 or 800 f... ern boundary of the park, wh... ter line:

First—A very grave questio... power of the Board to expend ... placed under its control in an ... hundred feet east of the easte... park, as defined by the statute...

Second—If such improveme... without objection of any tax... interested in the navigation o... other serious question will ari... the Board to control the sam... plication to uses which would ... park and to the property-hol... Side.

Third—We see no way of ... which would be necessary t... such improvement without ... indebtedness of the Board or t... the two towns charged with ... improvement of the park; and ... that the increase of taxatio... such debt for any such purpos... approval of even a very cons... the people of said towns.

Fourth—We believe that th... ment would detract from the ... and if no question existed as ... Board, and it was in possessi... to its construction, yet such ... not be wise.

We therefore answer that p... stance relating to the constru... water by saying that the Boar... ly decline to entertain the pro... struction of such improvemen...

As to the protection of the ... termed the "Netherland wo... ern boundary of the park:

We have given the subject c... examining in its investigation ... who have examined similar ... the shores of the North Sea, ... and at the mouth of the M... conferred freely with exp... These investigations have r... sion that the drive along t... protected with more certaint... at less expense, by the constr... than by any other to w... has been called. If any ... as of any other m... permanently the eastern boun... thereby protecting the lake s... carefully and candidly consi... plan, taking into consideratio... to be accomplished and the e... is presented, it will be unhea...

We believe that it is our d... such expedition as the mone... of the Board will warrant in ... tection for this shore, and su... construction of Netherlands w... means and the weather will p... plan is not discovered before ... completed for the prosecution ...

MR. E. C. LA...

favored the adoption of the ... to enter his emphatic prote... an unsightly breakwater ... South Side, particularly w... would take from the people ... desired and needed for othe... not in favor of destroying t... Lincoln Park,—the gift of ...

Mr. Prussing started out ...

THE LAKE SHORE.

The Lincoln Park Commissioners Will Not Build an Outer Breakwater,

And Renew Their Pledges of Allegiance to the Netherlands Plan.

An adjourned meeting of the Lincoln Park Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Winston in the chair, and Commissioners Withrow, Kadish, Stockton, and Hjortsberg present.

The object of the meeting, as stated by the Chairman, was the reception and consideration of a report from a Committee of the North Side Citizens' Union on the subject of the proposed outside breakwater.

Mr. Paddock and Mr. Chase, of the Citizens' Union, were present, and were asked if they represented the Committee, and had anything to report. Both of them stated that they did not belong to the Committee appointed to report on this matter, and that, if they correctly understood the project which the Committee had in view, they were opposed to it.

The Board accordingly waited for the Committee.

THE HON. JOHN V. LEMOYNE

was called upon for an expression of his views. In his opinion, an additional assessment for a breakwater at this time would be very onerous on the people of the North Side. Besides, this scheme for a breakwater was not the best way to utilize the beauty of Lincoln Park, inasmuch as it would destroy the advantage of the beach by making the water inside the breakwater stagnant. There had never been any washing away of the beach as long as the gravel was allowed to remain on it; and, in his opinion, if some provision were made to retain the gravel, the breach would be protected for all time. What he would suggest was a layer of blue clay, a foot thick, on the surface, and a foot of broken stone over the clay. Ever since the park was made a contrary policy had been pursued, the Commissioners having taken away the very substance that would protect the beach. Even if the breakwater could be built for nothing, he would object to it on this ground. The breakwater on the South Side had, in his opinion, destroyed the value of the lake shore property, and a repetition of the experiment was not calculated to make North Siders hold a very exalted opinion of the Park Commissioners.

MR. GEORGE PRUSSING,

Chairman of the Committee appointed by the North Side Citizens' Union, had by this time made his appearance, and submitted his report. The cause of the failure of all previous devices in breakwaters, so the report ran, was that they were built on sand instead of on firm clay. This was borne out by the partial sinking of the experimental portion of the breakwater near the shore built last spring, and, in the opinion of the Committee, the whole structure, as contemplated by the Board, was bound to sink through the sand until it rested on the clay. Against this Netherlands plan the Committee felt called upon to enter its protest, and to ask for the substitution of a plan tried and known to be reliable. The plan of building a "swell-tight" brekwater 750 feet from shore was entirely practicable. Such a breakwater would cost about $16 a lineal foot. Its chief merits were greater economy in structure and maintenance. By means of the building of this breakwater, the beautiful slope of the beach would be preserved, and an area of 136 acres would be inclosed, which would be of great value to the park, form a fine promenade, and add the finest boating-ground of the Northwest, besides providing an income in summer from the letting of boats, and in winter from the sale of ice. The report was signed by five or six members of the Union, and the facts vouched for by such experts as O. B. Green, Charles Fitzsimmons, James E. Miller, George J. Dore, and S. E. Baker.

One gentleman present wanted to know if the experts would guarantee that the proposed breakwater would not tumble into the lake.

Mr. Prussing said they would.

Mr. Withrow asked how much the present breakwater had settled.

Mr. Prussing said it had settled sixteen inches in some portions and twelve inches in others, according to his measurements with a two-foot rule.

Mr. Withrow replied that the engineer who built the breakwater last August was present, and represented that the work had not settled an inch.

Mr. Winston wanted to know how Mr. Prussing would prevent the settling of the breakwater which he favored.

Mr. Prussing said it would settle to the clay.

Mr. Winston wanted to know what would be the difference in the expense in that case.

Mr. Prussing said they didn't propose to build one thirty feet wide on sand, but to start it on the clay.

Mr. Withrow read from a communication submitted by Mr. Green to the Board in June, 1876, in which that gentleman put the cost of such a breakwater several dollars above $16 a foot.

Mr. Green arose to explain. Such work could be done more cheaply now, but Mr. Prussing was mistaken in saying that he (Mr. Green) thought it could be done for $16 a foot. Some responsible men had stated that they would do it for that, but he did not think it could be done, or at least he would not bid for the work at that price.

MR. WITHROW

offered the following as the sense of the Board:

The subject matter of this remonstrance—the protection of the lake shore in front of Lincoln Park—has been patiently and carefully considered by the Board for a considerable period. While we are not convinced that the remonstrants represent a majority of the taxpayers who are required to contribute to the maintenance and improvement of Lincoln Park, we recognize in them prominent citizens whose views are entitled to careful consideration, and have accorded them interviews for the discussion of this subject. Those interviews have not resulted in materially modifying the conclusion to which we arrived some time since, and we desire to state now specifically the position we have taken, by which we will stand until more cogent reasons than those already presented shall change our views.

As to the proposed construction of a breakwater in Lake Michigan 700 or 800 feet east of the eastern boundary of the park, which is at the low-water line:

First—A very grave question exists as to the power of the Board to expend any of the moneys placed under its control in an improvement several hundred feet east of the eastern boundary of the park, as defined by the statute.

Second—If such improvement were constructed without objection of any taxpayer or any persons interested in the navigation of Lake Michigan, another serious question will arise as to the power of the Board to control the same and prevent its application to uses which would be injurious to the park and to the property-holders upon the North Side.

Third—We see no way of raising the moneys which would be necessary to the construction of such improvement without largely increasing the indebtedness of the Board or the taxes levied upon the two towns charged with the maintenance and improvement of the park; and we do not believe that the increase of taxation or the creation of such debt for any such purpose would receive the approval of even a very considerable minority of the people of said towns.

Fourth—We believe that the proposed improvement would detract from the beauty of the park, and if no question existed as to the power of the Board, and it was in possession of means adequate to its construction, yet such construction would not be wise.

We therefore answer that portion of the remonstrance relating to the construction of such breakwater by saying that the Board definitely and finally decline to entertain the proposition for the construction of such improvement.

As to the protection of the shore by what is termed the "Netherland work" along the eastern boundary of the park:

We have given the subject careful consideration, examining in its investigation reports of engineers who have examined similar works constructed on the shores of the North Sea, on the Atlantic Coast, and at the mouth of the Mississippi. We have conferred freely with experienced engineers. These investigations have resulted in the conclusion that the drive along the lake shore can be protected with more certainty and durability, and at less expense, by the construction of such work than by any other to which our attention has been called. If any person can advise us of any other method for fixing permanently the eastern boundary of the park, and thereby protecting the lake shore drive, it will be carefully and candidly considered. If a superior plan, taking into consideration all of the purposes to be accomplished and the expense to be incurred, is presented, it will be unhesitatingly adopted.

We believe that it is our duty to proceed with such expedition as the moneys under the control of the Board will warrant in providing some protection for this shore, and shall therefore order the construction of Netherlands work as rapidly as our means and the weather will permit, if some better plan is not discovered before arrangements can be completed for the prosecution of the work.

MR. E. C. LARNED

favored the adoption of the above, and desired to enter his emphatic protest against building an unsightly breakwater such as that on the South Side, particularly when such a project would take from the people money which they desired and needed for other purposes. He was not in favor of destroying the natural beauty of Lincoln Park,—the gift of God Almighty.

Mr. Prussing started out with an assertion to the effect that he had an abiding faith in the Almighty. He referred to the action of the wind and the waves on the present breakwater, and instanced the fact that the brush-work, and the boxes containing it, and the stone-work, had been taken up and blown out into the lake,—over to the shores of Michigan for all he knew. Mr. Prussing still contended that the breakwater had sunk.

MR. COLE,

the engineer of the Board, stated that he had measured the breakwater with instruments, and had ascertained that it had not sunk. The only instructions he had received from the Board, when the project to build a breakwater came up, were to examine the question thoroughly, and report the results of his investigations. All considerations were in favor of the Netherlands plan, and he had reported accordingly. Since the building of the breakwater, moreover, there had been accretions of from one foot to three feet.

Mr. Winston said the Board had long desired to get a cheaper plan than the Netherlands work, but so far it had been unable to find any thing that would answer the purpose, and still cost less than that plan.

Mr. Cole read extensively from several authorities, all favoring the Netherlands plan. Great stress had been laid on the so-called necessity of brush-work on clay. This was a great error, brush and stone together being necessary only on a sandy coast.

There was considerable more talk, in the course of which O. B. Green and the expert Baker rather crawfished in regard to the settling business.

Mr. Withrow referred to a *Times* report of a meeting of the Citizens' Union, in which it was stated that some member had asserted that the Board had falsified its accounts in regard to the construction of these breakwaters. This statement, along with the one about sinking, Mr. Withrow claimed to be unfounded, and expressed the opinion that they ought not to have been made by the Citizens' Union or any other organization when there was no proof as to their correctness.

Mr. Prussing still insisted that the breakwater had settled; but in regard to the alleged statement about falsifying the books, he had heard nothing of it, although he had attended all the meetings of the Union.

Mr. S. Nelson, the builder of the breakwater, said he was unable to trace any settling.

After further talk, in which nothing new, however, was advanced, the resolution presented by Mr. Withrow was adopted unanimously.

In view of the fact that the lowest bidder for breakwater work had given up his contract, the Board decided to reject all others, and readvertise for bids.

The Board then adjourned for one week.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

Canon Farrar's Philological Argument Against It Briefly Considered, by a Clergyman of Iowa.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Jan. 7.—It may be, as you state in your issue of Wednesday last, that "the question of eternal punishment of the unconverted is in a fair way to be rediscussed by the divines." Every doctrine of the Bible must be "rediscussed," as often as it is called in question from any influential quarter, whether among infidels or professed believers. But that the rediscussion of this question will result in any material modification of the old doctrine is altogether incredible.

For this doctrine does not depend upon the meaning which may be given to certain Greek words, as Canon Farrar (whom you quote) supposes, but upon the necessary force of entire passages, whose import would remain the same, however those words might be translated.

"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be ——." What possible difference can it make how we translate "katakrithesetai," since the force of the contrast imperatively demands that the sentence be finished with some word implying "not saved"? If St. Matthew (xxiii., 33) had been rendered, as Canon Farrar would have it, and as it might have been without impropriety, "How can ye escape the condemnation of Gehenna?" the last clause would doubtless have sounded, by this time, quite as appalling as does the equivalent phrase, "the damnation of Hell. And if the same evangelist (xxv., 46) had been (absurdly enough) translated: "These shall go away into punishment 'beyond time,' but the righteous into life 'beyond time'"—since none would have doubted then any more than now that "life beyond time" meant "life eternal," so comparatively few, as now, would have doubted that "punishment beyond time" meant "everlasting punishment."

The truth is, Mr. Editor, if this matter were not too serious and momentous to permit any criticism upon it to be regarded as simply trivial, I should say that I can conceive of nothing more Quixotic and puerile than this attempt to turn back the uniform current of opinion in the Christian Church, concerning one of her most important doctrines (as set forth in her sacred Scriptures in all ages, in all lands, and in all languages), by merely substituting some softer-sounding synonyms for three or four words in the English version of those Scriptures!

But while it is true that the alterations proposed by Canon Farrar could not materially modify the doctrine of eternal punishment, as it has always been held in the Church, it is at the same time true that the distinguished Canon is strangely—even preposterously—at fault in his philological criticism.

The New Testament has now been translated into nearly, if not quite, every written dialect of the world, and it may safely be said that there is not one of those translations in which the Greek "kolasin aionion (St. Matt., xxv., 46) is not rendered by a phrase meaning substantially the same as the English, "everlasting punishment." Of the two most scientific and highly cultivated languages, the German renders it "die ewige pein," and the French "aux peines eternelles,"—both of which are entirely synonymous with the English. There is not a Greek-English lexicon in the world which does not give "eternal" or "everlasting" as the principal equivalent for "aionios," thus showing that, if the latter may sometimes be applied to objects of limited duration, it is only as the former may be, in figures of speech. The derivation of "aionios" from "aion," "a long period of time," affords no objection to this view, since "aion" itself comes from the adverb "aei," which means "always"; and the Latin "aeternus," according to Varro, is derived from the corresponding word "aevum," *an age*. And since "aion" and "aevum" are doubtless the same word under different forms, we may properly say that "aionios" and "aeternus" are identical, both in derivation and meaning. The strongest expression in English, denoting endless duration, is "forever and ever," the exact equivalent of which in Greek is "eis tous aionas"—literally, "into the ages." The strongest expression in Latin for the same idea is "sempiternus," which all lexicons giving the Greek equivalents translate into "aionios."

And yet, in the face of all these overwhelming facts and many others that might be adduced to the same effect, the Canon of Westminster has the hardihood to claim (and, with a strange assumption of solemnity, even calls God to witness) that he has "the necessary knowledge" to give the lie to the accumulated learning of the Christian ages, by pronouncing the phrase "everlasting punishment" "simply a mistranslation which ought not to stand any longer in our English Bible!" Can human infatuation go further than that?

The theological bearing of Canon Farrar's argument is of the gravest possible character, but I have no time to enlarge upon it now. Suffice it to say that it tends to deprive the present life of all all its solemn import as a state of probation for another; to encourage the bad man's continuance in sin, by holding out the delusive and unscriptural hope of an opportunity for repentance "beyond time"; to enlarge the Romish purgatory by making it the receptacle not only of Christians who have left the world stained with venial sins, but of all classes of the unbaptized and impenitent as well: in short, *to make the Cross of Christ of none effect*, by substituting in its place "the purifying and correcting punishment which awaits the impenitent sinner beyond the grave."

No, Mr. Editor; it is perhaps conceivable that, in the course of time, the Bible may come to be regarded by mankind at large as a collection of myths and fables; and that the system of belief and worship based upon it may take its place in history alongside of the exploded religions of ancient Greece and Scandinavia. But it is *not* conceivable that any large portion of the human race should still regard it as the truth of God, while accepting a system of interpretation which falsifies its plainest statements, deprives of all point and emphasis its most solemn warnings, and even renders nugatory and meaningless the life, the teachings, and the death of Him whom it proclaims as the only hope of fallen men. C. S. PERCIVAL.

THAT VASSAR DRESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SWISSVALE, Pa., Jan. 7.—It appears as if I must have made a mistake about the number of dresses contained in that Sorosis, or many-in-one, garment worn by that Vassar girl. I fixed the number by counting that eight fours are twenty-four; but Charlie says eight fours are forty-nine, or ninety-four,—he is not sure which, but promises to ask President Angell when he goes back to his place in the Sophomore class at Ann Arbor. I do not like to wait so long before correcting an important error, and have tried to make it out by counting grains of corn, but they get all mixed up. So I will give the problem and let your readers work it out for themselves: There were twenty-four yards of material, of such width that four yards would have been quite sufficient for the making of a dress, and so her garment represented as many dresses as the times four are contained in twenty-four. Some of your mathematicians may be able to do the sum, and some doctor might give the result.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE OLDEN BRIDGE.

Where the river roams on its winding way,
And the waters sing through the livelong day,
As they're borne along by the restless tide,
Away from the cove of the banks beside,
Which gloomily gaze at the waters' flow,
As they did in the days of the "long-ago"—
There stands, with many a seam and ridge,
The oaken beams of the olden bridge.

It beareth many across the tide
Who the village seek on the other side;
They come and go in a restless way,
Over the planks, by night and by day.
Could it tell a tale of those who pass
From its surface firm to the wayside grass,
Full many a word would it drop in the ear
Of the ringing laugh, or the burning tear
Which had fallen oft from the aching lids
Of some who had crossed on the olden bridge.

Bright memories cluster among the beams,
That seem to me now but pleasant dreams,
As I think of the summers of long ago,
When I watched the waves in their quiet flow,
And carelessly sported the hours away—
All the sweet, glad hours of the golden day.
O it brings the joys of childhood back,
For I traverse in thought that shining track,
While dreamily leaning against the ridge
Of the oaken beam in the olden bridge.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8. LUCY P. ROCKWELL.

FOOTPADS IN MONTREAL.

Montreal Gazette, Jan. 3.

On New-Year's night, about 5:45 o'clock, the Hon. Dr. Louis Beaubien and family, with a number of others, were proceeding up Bleury street toward the Back River, when an unusual and startling event occurred, followed by others, which we will endeavor to describe. There were two carriages, in the first of which were seated Dr. Beaubien and family, along with the driver. In the second Mr. Adolphe Pinsonneault, Mrs. Beaubien, Mrs. Pinsonneault, and the servants and driver were seated. The party were enjoying the drive as best they could, and had reached the point of Bleury street intersected by Hotel Dieu street, when a man was suddenly seen by the driver to plant himself in the middle of the road as if to bar further progress of the party. The driver called to him, and Mr. Beaubien's attention being thus directed to the fellow, he had barely time to notice him when the horse's head was seized, and the man in the middle of the road was the aggressor. He had, so far, not uttered a word, but held the leading horse by the bridle, and when the other carriage came up he took the horse attached to it by the bridle. Dr. Beaubien called out, "Surely that man is drunk?" The driver replied, "Oh, no; he does not act like a drunken man." Dr. Beaubien then took the whip from the driver, and slashed the scoundrel across the face, when, the horse having commenced to rear at the same time, he let go of the horse of one carriage, but held on to that in which the honorable gentleman was seated. The position was a somewhat critical one by this time. The horses had commenced to plunge and the ladies were frightened at the occurrence, while there was danger of a runaway, and this, on the uneven surface of Fletcher's Field, would doubtless have been attended with serious consequences. Dr. Beaubien himself assumed control of the horses, and endeavored, by slashing the man with the whip, to compel him to release his hold. The highwayman held on, however,—a most determined character he must have been,—and forced the horses in among the boulders on the side of the road. Again the fellow was slashed across the face, to no purpose, as he held on to the horse's head, and cursed and swore vigorously as the whip was plied upon him. At length the coachman jumped down from the vehicle, and, with a vigorous right-hander, knocked the highwayman down. Dr. Beaubien meantime busied himself about getting the horses pacified, and, to calm the fears of the ladies, sought the open road as quickly as possible. He had hardly regained the road when he saw that his man had been set upon by about a dozen rough characters, who had gathered around him in assistance of the highwayman. Having pacified his horses and placed them in safe keeping, Dr. Beaubien went back to look after the coachman, who was nowhere to be seen, both him and his assailants having disappeared. He then proceeded to the Mile End and procured the assistance of Mr. Robert Wiseman. Again a search was made for the missing coachman, but, as before, there was no trace of him to be found, although the search was continued for more than an hour. Information was given to the police that nothing had been heard of the occurrence. Some time afterward the missing coachman turned up considerably bruised about the head and body, but not seriously injured. He says that the moment he closed with the man who stopped the horses, about a dozen desperadoes appeared so suddenly that he could not tell where they came from. He hit out right and left, knocking one or two of his assailants down. The gang closed upon him, and, after fighting for a brief period, he concluded that he had better use discretion and legs, which he did. Although he received several kicks and bruises in the body, he managed to knock another of the gang down, and, jumping over him, succeeded in effecting his escape. The gang pursued him as far as Sherbrooke street, but, being a stout man and fleet of foot, the coachman was fortunate enough to escape their hands. This accounted for the sudden disappearance of both assailed and assailants up to the time Dr. Beaubien returned to his assistance.

This locality has long been infested by gangs of scoundrels, who, upon Saturday night and Sunday, make occasional raids upon unoffending persons, and there are many of our citizens who, upon reading the above lines, may call to recollection similar experience with the roughs of St. Jean Baptiste Village. This time, as on some other occasions, the fellows ventured inside the limits with their scoundrelism, and it is matter of regret that we do not possess a police force competent to deal with such cases.

LORD ROSEBERY AND MISS DE ROTHSCHILD.

New York World.

A cable dispatch this morning announces, on the authority of the Manchester *Guardian*, the engagement of the Earl of Rosebery to Miss Hannah de Rothschild, the only child and heiress of Baron Meyer-Amschel de Rothschild, of Mentmore, M. P., the fourth son of the first English Baron de Rothschild, who died in 1874. The widow of Baron Meyer de Rothschild died last year on board of her yacht at Nice, leaving Miss de Rothschild, who is now about 25 years of age, sole mistress of her great fortune. The Earl of Rosebery, who has visited this country twice, and is almost as well known here as in England, was a particular friend of the late Baron Meyer, and the engagement now reported has been expected by the friends of both parties ever since the death of Miss de Rothschild's father. Baron Meyer was a thorough Englishman, and a country gentleman of the best class in all his tastes. His love of the turf was sincere, and his record on it without a stain. His daughter, who is an accomplished and amiable woman, has inherited her father's love of field sports and of the country. She is widely known and warmly loved throughout the whole region about Mentmore for her simplicity of character and her unaffected charity and kindness of heart,—qualities which no one can more thoroughly appreciate than the young nobleman who is now reported to have won her heart and hand.

The Earl of Rosebery, who is not yet quite 30 years of age, and who sits in the House of Lords as Lord Rosebery, of Rosebery, has attained a degree of political prominence seldom reached at so early an age by any Englishman who has not enjoyed the advantage of an apprenticeship in the House of Commons. His father, Lord Dalmeny, died in the lifetime of his grandfather and when he was a lad of 11 years. His grandfather, the fourth Earl of Rosebery, died two months before he attained his majority, in March, 1868, so that he passed at once into the House of Lords from his University studies at Oxford. Notwithstanding this, his quickness of intellect, his high spirit, and his natural grace as a speaker, soon marked him out for distinction. He is a Liberal by conviction as well as by inheritance, and but for this circumstance he would doubtless to-day have been filling a conspicuous place in the Government. His personal relations with Lord Beaconsfield, who has all Lord Palmerston's fondness for and influence over clever young men, have always been extremely pleasant, and the Premier has more than once expressed his regret that so promising a recruit should belong to the camp of his adversaries. The Earl's mother, who is still living, and is now married to the Duke of Cleveland, was a sister of the historian Earl Stanhope. He descends from an ancient Scottish house, which takes its name from the lands of Primrose, in the County of Fife, and which was raised to the Peerage of Scotland in 1700, after being advanced to a Baronetcy in 1651. The first Earl of Rosebery was a gentleman of the bedchamber to Prince George of Denmark, Queen Anne's silent husband, and a member of Parliament for Edinburg. "The red Earl that wears the rose," as he was called, took a busy part in promoting the union of Scotland with England. He was made Earl of Rosebery, Viscount Rosebery and Viscount Inverkeithing and Baron Primrose and Dalmeny in the Peerage of Scotland. These titles with the English Barony of Rosebery, granted in 1828 to the fourth Earl, are borne by his descendant, whose principal residence is the beautiful old park of Dalmeny, near Edinburg, where he was last year visited by Queen Victoria, and who has two English seats, one at Postwick, near Norwich, and one the historic house known as "The Durdens," near Epsom. The Earl is Lord Lieutenant of the County of Linlithgow. Though the excellent Lord Provost of Glasgow was moved to discipline him sharply the other day for telling a humorous tale in public about a dominie and a pig, he is a most patriotic Scotchman and very popular on both sides of the border.

BIDDING HIS PILE FOR A SADDLE.

New York Sun.

In an up-town sales stable there was a sale of horse-furniture by auction a few days ago. Among the loungers around the place was a middle-aged man, bearded and bronzed, and, in general appearance, much like Comanche George. He made no bids, and seemed to have been attracted merely by curiosity. There being some talk about the remarkably low price at which a handsome saddle and bridle had been knocked down, the stranger turned to a reporter for the *Sun* who was standing beside him, and remarked: "Thet ain't no price fer thet yer outfit; but I once seen a bullier one go for a—sight less."

"How was that?"

"Wal, stranger, it's summat of a story, but if you care to hear it, I don't mind tellin' it. You see, one time, back about '60, me and my pard hed bin prospecting round the Peak, and hed hed some luck. We'd struck a lead here 'nd thar, 'nd staked a few claims, 'nd thought we'd like to come back to the States, jest for the trip. We went down to Denver—'twasn't much to look at, but 'twas a mighty lively place them times, you bet—and picked up a little outfit, 'nd laid our plans to join a mule train bound East. We hed everything ready, but my pard he didn't hev no saddle 'n' bridle sech as he cared to bring East, so we went browsin' 'round to see what we could pick up. We struck an auction ranch, 'nd thar we found jest what he wanted. 'Twas a Mexican outfit, jest the bulliest kind; hair bridle twisted with goldthread, 'nd a right smart of gold 'bout the head-stall. The saddle was stamped leather, and there was big tapadajos on the stirrups. I reckon the whole outfit was worth nigh onto a hundred dollars. My pard he struck the auction sharp then 'nd thar for that outfit, but the feller couldn't come to no terms, 'nd sed thet if we'd come round next mornin' we could hev a chance to bid onto it, fer it was to be sold, sure.

"Next morning we was around on time, 'nd thar was some of a crowd collected to see the auction. We heard p'r'aps half a dozen of 'em talking of that Mexican outfit, 'nd my pard he 'lowed 'twas goin' to be run up to consider'ble of a figger; but he'd sot his heart onto it, 'nd was willin' to stake down a pretty hefty pile of dust to get it. Jest afore the auction was ready a big, ornery-looking cuss walked up, kinder slow like, as if he hedn't no partickler interest in what was goin' on, 'nd sez: 'Gents, yer see thet ar saddle 'nd bridle—thet gold-mounted Mexican outfit? Wal, I want thet outfit, 'nd I'm goin' to go my pile onto it, 'nd I'm goin' to hev it, too. But I don't want to be in no ways onreasonable, 'nd I'll tell yer why I want thet outfit. Yer see I've got a pard thet I freeze to, and he's sickly 'nd feeble 'nd hain't bin panning out much dust lately. Wal, him 'nd me kim down from the gulch a spell ago, to try 'nd see ef some doctor feller wouldn't fix him up a bit, 'nd we put up at a hash ranch, whar it takes an almighty pile of dust to see the blind. 'Bout a week ago we got cleaned out, pretty nigh down to hard pan, 'nd the boss of the ranch he froze onto my pard's saddle and bridle fer board, 'nd said as how he was agoin' to hev 'em sold at auction. Thet's the outfit thar, 'nd I'm goin' to bid my pile onto it. My pile's five dollars, here in this yer dust-bag, 'nd thet's all I can bid. As I sed before, gents, my pard's poor 'nd feeble. I'm poor, but I ain't feeble, 'nd I reckon I'll make it unhealthy fer the man thet raises my bid.'

"Then he sorter walked off a piece, as though he hadn't no interest in the sale, 'nd the auction began. The feller didn't hev no clothes to brag on, 'nd what he did hev was pretty nigh played out; but he was a big, ugly-lookin' chap, 'nd he hed a couple of big navys and a bowie slung onto him. He kinder looked as ef he meant what he said. When thet Mexican outfit was put up, 'nd he bid $5, the fellers sorter looked at each other, but, you bet, they didn't raise him. The auction sharp he hung on fer awhile, but he couldn't get no other offers, 'nd so he jest knocked it down to the stranger with the navys and bowie. He hed to shake his dust-bag some 'nd clean out the chinks to make the riffle; but his pile jest turned the scales, 'nd he walked off with that outfit. Afore he went, he said as how he was much obleeged to the boys, 'nd hoped he'd hev a chance to do as much for them some time."

A SNAKE-CHARMER.

London Morning Post.

Some new features have just been added to the attractions at the Royal Aquarium at Westminster, which are likely to prove interesting to the general public, and peculiarly so to naturalists. One is an exhibition of the extraordinary power which a female Abyssinian snake-charmer possesses over reptiles of the boa constrictor class. We had an opportunity yesterday of witnessing this performance, which is unquestionably of a most singular and astonishing character. The snake-charming of Snalla differs in some respects from that of the Indian snake-charmers who were brought to Europe by Dr. Lynn. In the latter case the venomous cobra was shown to be capable of control; but in the present instance the serpents belong to the non-venomous class, which kill their prey by compression. Snalla has brought with her three small anacondas and a boa-constrictor; and Mr. Farini, to whose enterprise we owe this remarkable exhibition, has added a splendid python from the southwest coast of Africa. Snalla is apparently about 28 or 30 years of age, of a light brown color, with somewhat pleasing features, and a lithe and graceful form. Her power over the serpents seems to be complete. The anacondas (which must not be confounded with the gigantic South American water-snake, though they are of the same genus) allow her to treat them with the utmost familiarity. During the performance she keeps up without intermission a low monotonous chant supposed to be one of the means employed for the charming of the reptiles, and they appear to be most docile and even affectionate. One will coil itself round her waist, and the others round her arms. The immense muscular power of these creatures is shown when one of them, clutching her wrist with its tail, extends its body horizontally, and, without apparent effort, sways itself to and fro, or erects itself into a vertical position. The boa is about ten feet long and is a very beautiful serpent. It is remarkably tame. It curls itself around Snalla's waist, and its forked tongue plays around her head in a manner that would be alarming if the performer did not convince us by her confidence that no evil would result. The python is a recent purchase of Mr. Farini's. It is, therefore, at present only undergoing the taming process, but Snalla has in a few days got it under such control that it will submit to her manipulations, while it will fly fiercely as a stranger.

A BUSTED JAW.

San Antonio (Tex.) Express.

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, a colored woman, leading a cream-colored 4-year-old boy with one hand and carrying a large rock about the size of a trunk under her arm, entered the Recorder's court, and, marching up to the City Marshal's desk, said:

"Massa Dobbin, does you see dis ere boy?" The City Marshal nodded assent.

"Does you see dis pistol?" she asked, producing a little toy pistol.

Capt. Dobbin nodded again.

"Does you see dis ar rock?" and she laid the burden on the desk.

"I see it," said Dobbin.

"Does you see dis ere busted jaw?" and she laid her hand on her face, as big as a prize sweet potato.

"Well, what about it?" asked Capt. Dobbin.

"Dis ere lile popped dis ere pistol at dat yeller moke, Joe Henry, and he up wid dat rock and busted me right heah on de jaw, and now I wants a policeman to fotch Joe, and I'se ready to swar to dacs."

Policeman Hughes was sent out to the depot after Joe.

SUMNER'S ERROR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—In your report of Sumner's speech of Monday evening is the following sentence:

If ever a promise was made and solemnly ratified, the promise that the United States would pay for the bonds in gold was so made.

If ever a college professor wickedly and, as I believe, knowingly erred, Prof. Sumner did in the above statement. Up to 1869 a large party in this country—many of them eminent men—believed that the bonds previously issued were payable in greenbacks. In that year Congress passed a law pledging the faith of the Government to pay them in coin. In 1870 the Funding act was passed, whereby it was enacted, and it is so printed on the bonds, that they were payable in coin of the standard then and in all the previous history of the Government used in the coinage of the country. Not one word about gold as distinct from silver can be found in any or all the laws upon the statute books. *Coin* is the word used—and coin means gold and silver.

Mr. Sumner is 1,000 miles from his Shylock bondholders. His errors may pass current at his home on the seaboard, but he cannot cram them down the throats of the people of Chicago and the Northwest. Let Mr. Sumner go home and study carefully for a year or two before he again tries to mislead the people of the West. B.

BILLIARDS.

The second game in the pending tournament for the championship of Chicago was played in the presence of a large attendance last evening. The contestants were Albert Hoa, the well-known professional, and Miller, an amateur. The latter labored under the disadvantage of having taken all his practice and play on a 4½x9 table, for which reason he was away off as to the angles, and could not get into the corner from two cushions on any terms. Hoa was in fair form, and his draws were something excellent—occasionally wonderful. He never was headed after the fourth shot, and won with the utmost ease. The last half of the game was devoted by him to some beautiful fancy work, which he would hardly have ventured on with less of a lead. Miller is, however, a clever player, and has a quick eye and good execution; he will make much nearer 300 in some of the coming games than he did last evening. Following is

THE SUMMARY:

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Second game in the tournament for the championship of Chicago, played at Brunswick Hall between Messrs. Miller and Hoa; 5x10 Brunswick & Balke table; 2⅜ balls; A. Bassford, referee; Hoa wins in 79 innings; score, 300; average, 3.79; best runs, 29, 26, 18; Miller's score, 114; average, 1.44; best runs, 12, 9, 6. The score:

Hoa—0, 1, 0, 10, 2, 2, 4, 1, 0, 1, 14, 7, 10, 3, 0, 13, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 17, 0, 2, 2, 11, 0, 0, 3, 26, 0, 10, 5, 29, 18, 1, 0, 3, 10, 1, 14, 2, 2, 0, 1, 4, 7, 0, 0, 0, 1, 5, 5, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 3, 1, 1, 6, 5, 2, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 11, 1, 1, 6—300.

Miller—0, 2, 0, 0, 4, 0, 1, 6, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 3, 0, 1, 0, 4, 1, 0, 9, 12, 6, 3, 2, 0, 1, 0, 3, 1, 1, 1, 3, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 6, 1, 0, 5, 2, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 2, 6, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 5, 0, 0, 2, 1, 1, 1—114.

The contestants this evening will be Honahan and Sayler. The former, one of the old-timers, has not been heard of for some years, and will be well received.

A MATCH OF OLD HEADS.

Mose Bensinger, the representative partner of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co., threatens to put up a diamond stud, or some such prize, for an old-time game between Tom Foley and Mike Honahan, the game to be 1,000 points on a 5½x11 or 6x12 six-pocket table, under the old-fashioned rules, which were, in brief, "Everything goes," push shot, pockets, caroms, and all the rest. Such a match, with Matthews to mark and the referee of the Foster-McDevitt game in the same capacity, would call out the men who haven't seen a game since 1868.

MENDOTA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Jan. 8.—The Rev. G. A. Pollock, of Effingham, has been called to take charge of the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in this city, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. N. S. Dickey, who has gone to Hillsboro', Ill., to resume a similar charge. A letter testifying the respect in which Mr. Dickey was held was handed to him on his leaving Mendota for his new field of labor. It was signed by the pastors of the other churches, and couched in sentiments of esteem and regard.

At the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Mendota, the following Board of Directors were elected for the ensuing year: L. Marks, M. A. McKey, William Truman, J. H. Norris, J. Allen, and E. W. Fassett. Col. Bowen was re-elected President; F. Gifford, Cashier; Mr. Murphy, Bookkeeper. The usual semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent was declared, and the balance carried to the surplus fund. The manager informs your correspondent that, on the 22d ult., the stockholders appointed a committee to make a thorough examination of the affairs and condition of the bank; and their report, read at the last meeting, was to the effect that the First National Bank of Mendota was in a sound and prosperous financial condition, with an amount of deposits far larger than could have been expected at a time when commerce was all but suspended and confidence badly and justly shaken through the recent failures of so many banks.

MACOUPIN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Jan. 8.—A meeting was held in this city to-day in favor of the Silver bill. Resolutions were passed in its favor. The people are unanimous in favor of the remonetizing of silver.

The Court-House compromise proposition is still in doubt. The vote is quite light and very close. There will not be 100 majority either way. The people are greatly divided on the question of the payment of the debt.

A CONUNDRUM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BERTHOLY HOME, near Dwight, Ill., Jan. 7.—Ash Grove, Iroquois County, took the premium of $100 offered by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for the greatest number of miles of road made during the year 1877. It cost $68 per mile to build the road, and the town constructed twenty miles. Conundrum to our Board of Highway Commissioners? If it cost $68 to build one mile of road, what ought it cost to keep such a road in repair?

PLOWHOLDER.

Decline of Real Estate in Germany.

New York World.

If it be true that there is something not entirely disagreeable to us in the misfortunes of our dearest friends, it may not perhaps jar very seriously upon the feelings of New York speculators in real estate to learn that the value of ground in and about Berlin, which went up enormously during the period immediately subsequent to the war of 1870-71 and the payment of the "milliards" by France, has fallen as enormously of late. A property bought five years ago for villa-sites at the price of 2,550,000 marks, was sold the other day for 258,770 marks.

A bilious headache, and all the uncomfortable symptoms accompanying a disordered liver, may be speedily gotten rid of by the use of Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:
C. H. WILCOX, Bookseller and Stationer, 170 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE—Single rooms with board from $5 to $7 per week; transient rates $1 per day; 21 restaurant meal ticket, $4.

Hotels.

BOARDING—NOS. 351, 353, 355, AND 357 STATE-st., Clarence House, four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board with room per day, $1.50 and $2; a week, $6, $7, and $8. Rooms well furnished; board first-class.

BROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, $5, $5.50 per week; without board, $2 and $2.50; day board, $3.50; lodging, 50 cts.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Good rooms and board $1.50 per day; $4.50 to $7 per week. Day board, $4 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, CHILD, AND NURSE; accommodations must be superior, and price not to exceed $100 per month. South Side preferred. Address E 40, Tribune office.

BOARD—WANTED, TO TAKE DINNERS BEtween 12 and 1 o'clock with a well-educated private German family, near Madison-st. bridge. Address, giving terms, etc., L 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOM AND BOARD WANTED BY A young lady in a private family; North Side preferred; state lowest terms. Address E 23, Tribune.

BOARD—ROOM WITH BOARD. WILL GIVE well-located lot or land. Address E 26, Tribune.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND TWO children and young lady, in quiet private family, where there are no other boarders; terms must be low. Address, stating location and price, E 21, Tribune.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG, ENERGETIC man, with $500 to $1,000, in the grocery and tea business; store prominently located, and good paying cash trade already established. Address E 42, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, MODERN improvements, and in good locality on South Side; $5,500; a great bargain. Apply to HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, FIRST-class 11-room brick dwelling, brick barn, and lot, on Adams-st., opposite Jefferson Park; first-class surroundings.
$1,100—Lot 24x125, south front, on Warren-av., between Western-av. and Oakley-st.
$1,100—$400 down—Cottage, and lot 26x125, south front, on Adams-st., near Campbell-av.
$1,800—12-room dwelling and lot on Arnold-st., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh; $600 down.
633 West Adams-st., an elegant octagon brick dwelling, barn, and lot 25x180; will go at a bargain; will trade. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE MOST ROMANTIC, FANCY farm near Chicago, 140 acres, $50 per acre; fronts on a river, with islands, fish, timber, meadow, uplands, orchards, and buildings, etc., etc. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 10, 130 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD IMPROVED FARM, 310 ACRES, in Central Iowa, for only $16 an acre; on easy terms. Address S. F. BENSON, Union, Ia.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 23 OR 25 FOOT LOT ON North Side, south of Chicago-av., east of Clark-st. Apply to HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE HOUSES—WE HAVE four customers waiting for bargains. Owners please call and leave descriptions. JAMES B. GOODMAN & CO., 68 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Suburban.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 98 South Water-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—85 CLARK-ST., OPPOSITE COURT-House, handsomely-furnished rooms at $2.50, $3, and $4 per week. Restaurant adjacent.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, only one flight, very cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, single and en suite, southwest corner Jackson and State-sts. Inquire Room 8. Board in building.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—THE STORE 126 SOUTH CLARK ST. P. D. HAMILTON, Room 1, 126 South Clark-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED rooms west of Sangamon, east of Wood, and between Madison and Fulton; state price. Address E 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A DRESSMAKER, A suit of rooms, partly furnished, in a private family on West or South Side convenient to cars. Address E 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, furnished, first or second floor front, with or without board, between Monroe and Twenty-second-st., on Wabash or Michigan-avs.; noon dinner. Address W A B, 47 East Jackson-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

A.A. MONEY IN SUMS TO SUIT TO LOAN ON furniture, etc., without removal, or on good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 8, 118 Randolph st.

ANY SUM, $25, $50, $75, $100, ETC., ADVANCED on furniture, pianos, buggies, or other goods, without removal. EDWIN B. BROWN, 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

ADVANCES ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS; ALSO on collaterals. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY LOANED ON COLLATERALS AT THE private bank, 165 East Adams-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, MACHINERY, diamonds, pianos, and any good collaterals. 168 East Washington-st., Room 23.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF $2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS.
The undersigned being desirous of retiring from business, offers for sale his stock of groceries, flour, grain, and such other merchandise as is usually kept in a first-class grocery establishment in the West, together with all the fixtures connected with the same.
The stock is first-class, and has been purchased from first hands; the fixtures new and elegant; sales over $100,000 per annum.
Store is in two-story brick building 24x80, with one story in rear 24x51, with good basement. Rent, $90 per month; lease four years to run.
Situate in Laramie City, Wyoming Territory, on the line of U. P. R. R., and is the best location on this railroad.
Capital required from $20,000 to $25,000. For further particulars inquire of Messrs. Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago, or address C. S. DUNBAR, Laramie City, Wyo.

FOR SALE—A GOOD-PAYING CASH GROCERY; counter and shelves belong to house; immaterial whether stock is bought. Address E 28, Tribune office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, WELL-STOCKED, paying central drug store for sale; biggest bargain ever offered in Chicago. Address E 27, Tribune.

MEAT-MARKET FOR SALE. WILL SELL AT A bargain. Address E 41, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TURKISH BATH IN YOUR OWN ROOM FOR 5 cents. Pamphlet free. LUBIN'S PORTABLE TURKISH BATH CO., 68 East Fourth-st., Cincinnati, O.

DIAMONDS ARE NOT SAFE IN OLD, WORN-OUT settings; have them properly set by A. LAUDERBACK, Diamond Jewelry Manufacturer, 70 Madison-st., southwest corner of State, up one flight.

I WISH TO ANNOUNCE TO MY CUSTOMERS and the public that I have removed from my old store 48, to 284 Milwaukee-av., corner Peoria-st., where I now have a better assortment than ever of boots and shoes, and shall be pleased to see all my old patrons. J. HALVORSON.

WANTED—A GOOD LINE OF SPECIALTIES TO handle on commission for Iowa and Nebraska. Address E. 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHIC ORDERS ON COPE-land; those given for advertising. State amount of order and lowest price. E 36, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of a small Scotch terrier dog, strayed or stolen from 59 Cass-st., Tuesday, the 8th inst.

FOUND—A HORSE ON THE SOUTH SIDE. DElivered to owner on proving property and paying expenses. Address 978 Cottage Grove-av.

LOST—A SEAL-SKIN GLOVE, ON LASALLE OR Washington-sts.; finder return to Hide & Leather Bank, and receive a reasonable reward.

LOST—SUNDAY EVENING LAST, ON CANAL-port-av., between Union and Halsted-sts., a lady's sachel, containing some money and other articles valuable to the owner. Please return articles without the money to Schweizer's restaurant, 149 Madison-st., near LaSalle.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING $28 AND a pass-key. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at ROCKWOOD BROS., 102 and 104 North Clark-st.

BOOKS.

A SET OF HARPER'S MAGAZINES, BOUND, wanted for cash. Address E 42, Tribune office.

AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA, 25 VOLS., ¼ MOROCCO, $55; Chambers' Cyclopedia, 10 vols., new, $22; Picturesque America, 2 vols., full morocco, $22. Bargains in new books. Down-stairs, MILLER'S Cheap Bookstore, 102 Madison-st.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY. Lowest prices in the city. GILBERT, 21 South Clark-st.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—STANDARD WORKS always bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

LIBRARIES OR SMALL LOTS OF BOOKS WANTED for cash. Correspondence solicited. SMITH'S Cheap Book Store, 101 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$12,000—THIS IS 172-ACRE farm, 80 miles south of St. Louis, 2 miles from Pilot Knob, Iron Co., Mo. This farm is one of the best in the State; an elegant brick dwelling, cost $9,000 two years ago; fine art building; lots of stock; crops all under fine cultivation; old age cause of sale. Now, I want some good improved city property, or in a good country town, that will rent; must be in Illinois, and clear. This is an elegant farm, and no better climate anywhere; people never die in that section. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST MORTGAGE OF $12,000 on property in the East. For full particulars address M. M. B., care W. W. Whitney, Neoga, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, A fine 160-acre farm, only three-quarter mile from county seat, Wayne County, this State, on Ohio & Mississippi Rail'y. W. B. COWGILL, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SMALL SAFES IN EXchange for coal or marble work, mantel-pieces, or monuments. 561 West Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—6 HORSES; HAVE been worked in livery; from $25 to $75; also, several buggies and two phaetons at very low figures on account of giving up business. Call at 371 West Fifteenth-st., block and a half east of Blue Island-av.

SLEIGHS—IF YOU WANT THE FINEST PORTland cutter or two-seat sleigh, or exchange an old cutter for a new one, or trade span good horses for two-seated sleigh, go to HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

WANTED—THREE CAR-LOADS OF CHEAP farm horses at 370 and 372 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A HEAVY TEAM FOR HAULING coal. 561 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT OVERCOATS, blankets, etc., at Government Goods Depot, 79 East Randolph-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE CERTIFICATE; state what you will give. Address E 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHICAGO Daily Tribune for the year 1877. Address F 68, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—AN EDUCATED MAN OF MEANS TO assist a widow through the winter. Address ANNIE DEPEW, City Post-Office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW MANUFACTORY GROVER & Baker machine, $20; 1 medium Howe, $18; second-hand machines, $5 each, at 293 South Halsted-st.

INSTRUCTION.

I WISH TO TAKE PRIVATE LESSONS IN ELOcution, and want a good teacher. Please state terms and address. Address E M R, Lock Box 537, Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD, HONEST BARBER. CALL at 1583 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH; highest wages paid; 100 wood-choppers for Wisconsin. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN FOR ILLInois, Northern Indiana, and Southern Wisconsin; none but first-class, experienced men need apply; to avoid delay forward references with application, and state the territory you desire to travel in. HENRY WELSH, Importer and Wholesale Grocer, Franklin and Washington-sts., New York.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW FAST-SELLING articles; pays immensely; catalogue free. American Novelty Company, 186 State-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TRAVELING SALESman for a wholesale millinery house; must have established trade in Eastern Indiana, Michigan, and Western Ohio. Best references required. Address for two days MILLINERY, Room 17 Avenue House, Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—BIGGEST AND BEST business in the world; $30 per week and expenses. Steady work for one year. International Publishing Company, 114 Monroe-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH $1,000 TO LOAN employer. Unquestionable security; fair salary; druggist preferred; permanent situation. E 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN FOR A HOTEL, ONE who can talk any language, at the Northwestern Depot House, 106 West Water-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MEN TO CANVASS city offices. Call at 22 East Adams-st. between 9 and 10 for three days only.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS to sell all kinds coal at retail. Call at yard corner Curtis and Carroll-sts.

WANTED—BOY. STEADY WORK FOR AN HONest boy of 12 to 15 years of age. T. C. BOYD, Plumber, 147 State-st.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD at Room 2, No. 79 Dearborn-st. Call to-day at 9 a. m.

WANTED—5,000 AGENTS, EITHER SEX, AT ALL seasons; profits large on small capital; no experience, no traveling, no risk. We send two 50-cent samples for 25 cents and deduct $1 from first order. No boys nor postal cards answered. Address, with stamp, RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. No. 5 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; German or Swede preferred; must have good references. Call at 1342 Wabash-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL AT 90 Dearborn-av., immediately.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A WHITE OR COLored woman to do dish-washing. DOMESTIC BAKERY, 121 and 123 East Monroe-st., near Clark.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family. 140 East Jackson-st., two doors east of Clark, opposite new Custom-House.

WANTED—A SMART WOMAN TO DO PLAIN cooking at Temperance Coffee-House, 95 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY PIANIST AND VOcalist to go West; good salary and railroad fare paid. Also, female variety talent. Apply this morning to JOHN F. RYAN, Room 7, 171 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—SERIO-COMIC SINGER; LADIES FOR ballet. High salaries; sure pay. Call or address WM. F., 17 Pierce-st., West Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER whose family needs bread; correct and faithful. Address E 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, CASHier, or collector, by a man of experience and judgment; unquestionable city references given. Address care of MAJ. E., Room 36 Nevada Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELING MAN with some good firm; references first-class as to ability and honesty; eight years on the road in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, the last four years in Illinois; salary expected low. Address E 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age; lives with his parents; wages no object. Address E 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT druggist, in city or country. Address E 34, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, with best references. Address E 38, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. 446 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework or as cook. Address 132½ North May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NORWEGIAN GIRL TO do general housework. Good reference. Apply at 266 West Indiana-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, or to do general housework. Best of reference. Apply at 403 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Please call at 1012 Butterfield-st., near Twentieth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework in small private family; best references. Call at 291 West Fifteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook or to do general housework in a private family; best of references given if required. Call at 116 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK by a first-class girl; good references. Please call in the rear of 500 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second work or take care of children and sew; stranger in city. Please address E V, Ashland-av., second house from Fig-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework, or as washer and ironer. Please call for two days at 1377 State-st., upstairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework. Please call for three days at 20 Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL, A first-class cook, who is fully competent in all kinds of housework; can give good references. Please call at 12 South Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do housework. Please call at 1129 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or second work in a respectable family. Please call for 3 days at 170 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman as meat and pastry cook in hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house. Call at 410 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do cooking or general housework; best of references given. Please call for two days at 156 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to do chamber work or wait on table in a boarding-house or small hotel. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SCANDInavian girl as second girl or sewing girl in small family. Call at MR. O. OLREN'S, No. 248 Sedgwick.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework or kitchen work. Please call for two days at 374 West Polk-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework in a private family. Call, for two days, at 105 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—BY A girl for general housework in private family or second work. Call at or address No. 15 Twenty-second.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work or sewing. Best of references given. Address E 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW (NORWEgian) in a private family; is a first-class worker; good reference, if desired. Call for two days at 182 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer, and ironer, in a private family. Call at 400 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework or cooking. Call or address for two days 1032 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; best references given. 813 Carroll-av., near Robey-st. FLORENCE DISBROW.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in some hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house. Call at 187 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL for general housework. Call for three days at 965 South Clark-st., corner Twenty-second.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker at low wages till April 1. Address E 31, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY WETnurse; can furnish good reference. Apply at 153 North Clark-st., corner Ontario, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN-GERman girl as nurse or second work. Apply at 174 West Augusta-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE IN ANY KIND of sickness or to do general housework in small family. Call at 51 South Halsted-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, or second work and sewing. Best references. Address E 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NORwegian girl as laundress, private family preferred, or will do general housework. Call for two days at 156 North Morgan-st., up stairs.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY a middle-aged American woman, in a widower's family; is fully competent. 142 Twentieth-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF CULTURE and experience as governess or day teacher for a family of children at their home. Instruction in English, French, and German. References furnished. Address MRS. ANNA FITZGERALD, No. 239 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS TO young children by a young lady with good references, or would teach in the country for board with the privilege of taking a few pupils, or as a companion to lady. Address L A, Indiana-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT ON ALL HOUSEhold goods for 30 days. UNION FUR. COMPANY, 309 West Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR LARGE OR SMALL LOTS OF household goods; furniture of private residences purchased. Address A F W, 78 and 80 Van Buren-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 VAN Buren-st.; facilities for storage of furniture and general merchandise; advances at legal rates; safety vaults.

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 160 WEST MONROE, for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loans to any amount, legal interest. Cash for goods offered.

The Tribune.

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NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere. H. MAHLER, Agent.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Aimee Opera Bouffe Company. Afternoon, "La Fille de Mad. Angot." Evening, "Les Cent Vierges."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "True Woman" and "Nan the Good-for-Nothing."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of the Buffalo Bill Combination. "May Cody; or, Lost and Won." Afternoon and evening.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Sherman House. Callender's Georgia Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Coliseum Novelty Theatre.
Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. Variety performance.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO CHAPTER, NO. 127, R. A. M.—134 Twenty-second street—Special Convocation this Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, for work on the Royal Arch. Visiting Companions cordially invited. By order of the M. E. H. P. ELI SMITH, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1878.

A QUESTION OF FAIR PLAY.

Complaints are frequently and numerously received at this office from parties living along the lines of railway leading out of Chicago to the effect that they are often unable to procure THE TRIBUNE from the train-boys on whom they depend for their daily papers, but are offered the alternative of taking either the *Times* or *Inter-Ocean* or none at all. From the extent to which this practice is carried on it is believed that it is the result of a regular system of forcing the sale of competing papers and discouraging the demand for THE TRIBUNE. To the end that vigorous measures may be promptly taken for the suppression of this conspiracy, if any shall be shown to exist, we request that all persons who from this or similar causes are prevented from receiving their TRIBUNES regularly will *in each instance* communicate the facts and details to this office by letter or otherwise.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were rather quiet yesterday and steadier, except in wheat, corn, and hogs, which were easier. Mess pork closed a shade firmer, at $11.30@11.32½ for February and $11.42½@11.45 for March. Lard closed a shade lower, at $7.42½@ per 100 lbs for February and $7.50@7.52½ for March. Meats closed steady, at $4.05 per 100 lbs for boxed shoulders and $5.75 for do short ribs. Whisky was steady, at $1.05 per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closed ⅛c lower, at $1.07⅞ cash or January and $1.08⅛ for February. Corn closed ⅛c higher, at 42c for January and 41⅞c for February. Oats closed ⅛c higher, at 24⅛c for January and 24⅝c for February. Rye was quiet, at 56@56½c. Barley closed easy, at 57½@58c spot and 57⅞c for February. Hogs were active, and closed steady, at 5@10c decline, at $4.00@4.10. Cattle were steady, selling at $2.75@5.45. Sheep were in demand, and sold at $2.87½@5.00. In store in this city last Saturday: 1,387,408 bu wheat, 465,515 bu corn, 138,983 bu oats, 93,122 bu rye, and 637,844 bu barley, besides 255,741 bu wheat, 325,897 bu corn, and 51,987 bu oats afloat in harbor. Inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 89 cars wheat, 60 cars corn, 7 cars oats, 5 cars rye, 19 cars barley. Total, 180 cars, or 68,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $102.87½ in greenbacks at the close. British consols were quoted at 95⅛ and sterling exchange at $4.82½@4.85.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange closed at 97½.

Gen. JOHN O'NEILL, the Fenian leader who took a prominent part in the movement against the Queen's Own in 1866, died on Monday at Omaha. He had recently suffered a stroke of paralysis.

Immigration statistics compiled at the port of New York show that 54,536 immigrants came to this country via New York during 1877, a number 16,729 less than that reached in the previous year, and a decrease from the year 1866 of 178,882 souls.

It is believed that another railroad war is imminent in spite of the efforts of the Eastern managers to stave off a resumption of hostilities until the opening of navigation. At Indianapolis yesterday the rate on grain to New York was cut 7½ cents below the combination figure, and shippers confidently anticipate a general break-up of the pool.

The receipts from premiums and rents at the annual sale of pews at Plymouth Church last evening show a decrease of about $10,000 as compared with last year. Whether this result is due to the hard times of the present or to Mr. BEECHER's belief in the easy times of the future is a question which will be variously viewed.

The first ballot for United States Senator was taken yesterday in the Kentucky Legislature. Among the three Democratic candidates the votes were divided as follows: WILLIAMS, 50; LINDSAY, 49; MCCREARY, 24; while BOYD, the Republican candidate, received 14. PROCTOR KNOTT continues to be the dark horse—so dark that nothing has been seen of him so far.

The cable dispatches concur in the report that England has addressed a note to the Porte advising the acceptance of the proposal contained in the Russian reply—that of consenting to negotiations for an armistice conducted by the Russian and Turkish commanders in the field. In Constantinople the plan of immediately arranging an armistice with a view to making peace is said to meet with great favor.

At Columbus, O., PENDLETON's men are full of brag that their standard-bearer will be elected United States Senator to-morrow on the first ballot, but this confidence is supposed to be a part of their political capital, and it is believed that PENDLETON is at present certain only of the defeat of any single candidate whom he, in the hour of possible defeat, may centre his forces against. Both EWING and MORGAN control a large following, amounting within four and five votes respectively of PENDLETON's ascertained effective strength, which is at present placed at thirty-three, the necessary number being forty-seven.

An Omaha telegram informs us, on the authority of a prominent Union Pacific official, that JAY GOULD says: "If the Union Pacific comes out of the present Congressional fight without a scratch, he will build 100 miles of road toward the Black Hills this year." This is a euphemism meaning that if Mr. GOULD is allowed to continue swindling the Government and the public hereafter as heretofore, he will apply a portion of the proceeds of the swindle to the improvement of his own property.

The question of adopting means for protecting from the action of the waves the Lake-Shore Drive that forms the eastern boundary of Lincoln Park has for some time past seriously engaged the attention of the Park Commissioners and of citizens who are concerned in the maintenance of that beautiful resort. It has been decided by the Park Board not to undertake the costly project of constructing a breakwater about 800 feet from the shore, but to adopt some plan equally effective but less expensive.

The assertion is made by the *National Republican*, upon what is claimed to be excellent authority, that the President is convinced that the business interests and a vast majority of the people of the United States earnestly demand the passage of the Silver bill, and that he will approve that measure whenever it shall have been passed by Congress. While it does not appear from our Washington dispatches that this statement by the *Republican* is based upon authoritative information, it is by no means impossible that it should be true that the President has determined to yield his individual convictions to the voice of the people when it shall come to him in the form of a bill passed by a large majority of both Houses of Congress.

Secretary SCHURZ, urged thereto by the developments contained in the report of the Indian Bureau Board of Inquiry, has determined to lay the ax at the root or roots of the great evil which has long rendered the Indian Service a stench in the nostrils of the people. He proposes to go to the very bottom of the whole business, and rid the service of a horde of suckers who have bled the Treasury for years, and whose acts have not only cost the Government immense sums of money, but have been instrumental in provoking frequent wars with the Indian tribes in which much blood has been spilt in vain. It is intimated that the lightning will soon begin to exhibit itself in this Bureau of the Interior Department, and although it may not, as is generally believed, strike twice in the same place, it is likely to find many victims in positions not very widely separated.

Prof. SUMNER, as far as it was possible, carefully ignored the fact that the Bank of France has resumed specie payments on the silver and gold double standard, and that the French people are conducting specie payments on the bi-metallic basis. He carefully ignored the fact that not less than 300,000,000 of full legal-tender silver five-franc pieces are in circulation in France without crowding out gold or being expelled by it. He carefully ignored the fact that this silver money circulates on the ratio of 15½ ounces to 1 ounce of gold, and is therefore intrinsically worth 3 per cent less as bullion than the American silver dollar. He carefully failed to consider the same phenomena going on in Germany, where 250,000,000 of silver legal-tender thalers continue to do duty as money on a par with gold on the same ratio of 15½ to 1. Why did Prof. SUMNER, after coming so far to instruct a benighted Chicago audience, omit to mention those instructive and important facts? Was it because they kicked a big hole through his monometallic theories? It would seem so.

According to reports now current in Washington, and traceable to authorities usually accepted as reliable, the war of the Implacables upon the President is likely to assume the extraordinary phase of an investigation set on foot by Republicans for the purpose of challenging the title to the office of a Republican President. It is said that Mr. CONKLING will cause to be introduced in the Senate a resolution looking to an official inquiry into the facts connected with the Electoral count, and that Gen. BUTLER will offer a similar resolution the in House. Curiously coincident with this rumored intention of the Republican Implacables comes a howl of anguish from the Bourbon Implacables of Maryland, with MONTGOMERY BLAIR, late counsel of the Unsuccessful Usufruct, as chief howler, in the form of a proposed memorial to Congress to be adopted by the Maryland Legislature, in which is revived the old cry of fraud and corrupt bargaining, and a demand is made upon Congress for such legislation as is needed to ascertain judicially who was elected President "and to give effect to the will of the people." The large vote by which a motion to table the BLAIR memorial was negatived, and its reference to the Committee on Federal Relations, would seem to indicate the probability of its adoption by the Maryland House of Delegates, and that the President's Republican enemies in Congress will have the opportunity of uniting with the Democratic soreheads in the vigorous prosecution of the movement to harass HAYES and gratify TILDEN, and of sharing in the odium which will attach to every man who participates in the malicious resurrection of an issue long since decided to the satisfaction of the American people.

Prof. SUMNER read the following from THE TRIBUNE:

> Take an ounce of gold coin in Germany, France, Switzerland, Belgium, or any country on the main Continent of Europe, to a broker's to exchange for silver, and he will give precisely 15½ ounces of silver coin for it, and no more; take 15½ ounces of silver coin to exchange for gold coin, and he will give precisely one ounce of gold for it. The effect of making silver coin legal-tender in this country would be precisely the same, unless the remonetization should so much enhance the value of silver bullion as to render the silver dollar worth more than the gold dollar at the rate of 16 to 1, when it might be necessary to adopt the general European standard of 15½ to 1.

His comment on this was a flat denial. We repeat the statement. In the German Empire and in the States of the Latin Union the legal-tender silver can be exchanged anywhere for gold with as little difficulty and at no more cost than gold can be exchanged for silver. Gold can be had at the Bank of France for legal-tender silver; and bank checks, for any reasonable sum, are paid in silver or gold, at the option of the holder of the check. For travelers' purposes, bank bills command a slight charge or nominal premium. The silver thalers of Germany are yet a legal-tender, and circulate and are exchangeable on a par with gold. If Prof. SUMNER does not know this fact, then it is time he should learn it. Wherever he may go within the States of the Latin Union or in the German Empire, 15½ ounces of silver coin, legal-tender, is equivalent in value to 1 ounce of gold. The purchasing power of legal-tender silver coin furnishes the only proper test. The values of gold or silver as bullion are not pertinent to the issue whether the two metals, as legal-tender, can be maintained. Silver in all ages and in all countries has maintained the greater permanence of value; it has been far steadier than gold; it has fluctuated but little since 1793; and the so-called decline in the value of silver bullion in 1875 has been confined to a decline in its value as an exchange for gold. For all other purposes its purchasing power now is more than equal to what it was in 1873. The 15½ ounces of silver of to-day is worth now as bullion more than the one ounce of gold was worth prior to the panic of 1873. The demonetization of silver has created an increased demand for gold to take its place. Gold is growing scarcer under the increased demand and decline in the production of the gold mines, and consequently all property measured by it has fallen in price, and continues to shrink. Prof. SUMNER makes himself the advocate of the reduced volume of metallic money, that gold may have an increased value; and he insists that the prosperity of the country and of all classes of the people will be best promoted by having one metallic dollar of gold rather than two, one being silver,—a conclusion that few people in the West will accept or adopt. People do not desire to do business forever on a falling market, when money becomes dearer and property cheaper, and idle men more numerous.

SUMNER ON SILVER.

Prof. SUMNER, of Yale College, was invited to lecture in Chicago on the silver question; he has delivered his lecture, and the silver question remains unsettled. Prof. SUMNER was introduced as a man who was master of the subject; and, on the principle that if a man wanted a good dinner he should employ an educated cook to prepare it, so it was advisable that information on an economical question could be more certainly obtained from a philosopher like Prof. SUMNER. The address, regarded as the production of an expert, as the product of a person who modestly announced that no one knew more about it than he did, was about the weakest and thinnest soup ever got up by a professional cook. The lecture was written and spoken in dogmatic style, the author assuming that he knew all about the question and that his hearers knew nothing, and that his assertions were to be accepted as conclusive. Taking this lecture as embodying all that can be said in favor of demonetizing silver, the very weakness of the case presented by the man who declared he had made it a life study and knew it all, will probably confirm the friends of silver in the justice of their cause.

The first point made by the learned gentleman from Yale was that the laboring classes were all creditors, that each one of them was a creditor for his current wages, and therefore was especially interested in having the dearest and best dollars that could be had, and they should all be on the side of having nothing but gold dollars. The question with the laboring classes is not merely one of the rate of wages, but of employment,—one of getting work for which they can get any dollars, large or small. While the lecturer was advising the working classes to stand firm, to touch no silver dollars, but to wait until gold was increased in value, the Cook County Board was in session and voting that for the next sixty days every able-bodied man out of employment in Chicago should be maintained at the public expense. Prof. SUMNER advised these laborers to wait until they could be paid for work in dear gold dollars.

The remonetization of silver is not asked that dollars may be cheapened below their proper value; it is asked that the value of gold shall not be unduly enhanced by making it the exclusive metallic money. Under the shadow of a general resumption of specie payment in an exclusive gold coin, the value of all property, lands, buildings, live stock, and all the products of labor is declining, fading away; the means of living are dwindling, production is arrested, labor and machinery are idle, and the pauper and the tramp are taking the place of the thrifty, industrious workmen. While the gold dollar is rising in value, the accumulations of labor are sinking in value. How long is the nation to stand still under this process? Shall we wait until the country becomes one general alms-house? Until every acre of land, every city lot and building, every article of property, shall have been taken under foreclosure to pay debts in gold dollars of exaggerated values? Or shall the people who are perishing under this system insist that there shall be no annulment of any portion of the stock of metallic money; that the rise in the value of gold shall be arrested by the restoration of the silver dollar; that the men who borrowed cheap paper dollars shall have the privilege of paying their debts in the coin which was a legal-tender when these debts were contracted? They insist that the Government shall no longer maintain the policy of depreciating the value of property and of enhancing the value of gold, of adding to the burden of interest and principal of debts, and impoverishing those who have to pay their debts. The rise in the value of gold and the depreciation of other property can only be arrested by the increase of metallic money, and meeting the very contingency which in 1792 induced HAMILTON and JEFFERSON to adopt both metals as coin, and thus prevent the injury to the country by the sudden rise of either. With this check to the fall in values, with the expansion following the increase of coin, there will be revival of business, an increase of production, the employment of labor, the distribution of wages, and the laboring classes will receive dollars of the size and to the number which their labor may demand. Give the men employment, put the wheels of industry in motion, create the demand for labor, and the workmen will have no difficulty of adjusting their wages to suit the occasion.

The learned gentleman who announced that however smart and intelligent others might be, no one knew more on this subject than he did, said the American people were always borrowing, and when they wanted to borrow they wanted big dollars, and then wanted to pay in little dollars, and he discoursed eloquently on the depravity of this conduct. The assumption that the object of silver monetization is to pay little dollars in exchange for big dollars borrowed, was both gratuitous and false, and if uttered by a common man might be attributed to ignorance; but, coming from one who knows so much, it must be attributed to a negligence of truth or a carelessness on matters of fact which may or may not be common at Yale. It is remarkable, however, that he had nothing to say about the lending of "little dollars," which he says were worth only 35 cents when loaned, and then refusing in payment the biggest kind of dollars known to the law, and demanding that they be made still larger.

Prof. SUMNER may have satisfied himself, and his patrons, and his gold friends at the East; he may have enjoyed his opportunity of telling the uncultured people of the West how much more he knows than other people; but of all the deliverances made on the subject we confess his was the weakest and shallowest. This, however, may be due to the fact that, while he sought to impress his hearers as a philosopher, he was really speaking as an advocate for a subsidy, or special bounty, or other special advantage to the money-lenders, demanding something more than either law or good morals justify.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is preparing to move in force upon Congress as soon as it assembles. Besides engaging a large and influential lobby, the Company has caused to be published a pamphlet entitled "Our Merchant Marine," which, while it professes to be an unbiased statement of facts, is in reality a special plea for a subsidy to the Pacific Mail Company. The arguments to this end are arranged under three heads. First, it is claimed that the Government has subsidized railroads and made internal improvements on a large scale to the neglect of ocean commerce; second, that the example of Great Britain is sufficient to show the wisdom of national aid to ocean or international service; third, that the decrease in our commerce since 1860 is due to the want of subsidized steamship lines. The first two points can be shortly disposed of. The expenditure of money in land subsidies is no reason for the foolish expenditure of money in water subsidies. If the appropriations for internal improvements have been worthily made, they do not necessarily justify appropriations for ocean-service; if unworthily made, they are a good argument against any extension of the system. The example of Great Britain is also an insufficient reason for the United States to engage in a similar policy. This country has shown some perversity heretofore in adopting the economical errors of Great Britain and clinging to them even after Great Britain has acknowledged that they were errors. It would perhaps be in strict keeping with the traditional policy of the United States, but none the less a blunder, for the Government to begin subsidizing steamships just as Great Britain is withdrawing her subsidies.

The best argument that has been made in favor of subsidizing ocean steamships is derived from the supposed influence of lines thus established in extending foreign commerce. In this connection the advocates of the subsidy system say:

> From being the foremost nation in foreign tonnage in 1860 we have fallen until we hardly carry 25 per cent of our own foreign commerce. In 1860 American tonnage exceeded the foreign entered at our ports by 3,87,374 tons. In 1876 the foreign exceeded ours by 7,506,416 tons. This is merely a summary of the direct loss. The consequent losses entailed upon our farmers, miners, manufacturers, and merchants, through lack of American facilities for carrying American exports and imports, cannot be easily conceived. It also is a loss of employment to 350,000 American seamen.

This array of figures is suggestive, but the true inference from them is not that which is attempted. The reason why foreign tonnage exceeds American tonnage entered at our ports is not that the former is subsidized and the latter not. On the contrary, discriminating measures in favor of our own shipping virtually create a subsidy in its behalf. There is no instance of a subsidy paid by a foreign Government to a line of vessels trading with the United States. Our author has consequently proved too much. The decline in American shipping must be attributed to other causes than those assigned by him. The cause is the enhanced cost of building American ships since 1860. The shipbuilding interest has been taxed out of existence by a high protective tariff. Our merchant marine, entered under foreign flags during the War, was not restored afterwards, and the shipbuilders who hoped to supply its place have been unable to do so. Foreign vessels, manned by foreign sailors, representing foreign capital and earning foreign profits, have absorbed the carrying trade simply because they have been able to do it cheaper than American vessels. It was a question of open competition in the markets of the world, and artificial prices for material and labor were in this instance, as in every other, a disadvantage to the United States.

The Pacific Mail champion has hopelessly confounded two distinct questions—one concerns the position of the United States as competing for a share of the carrying trade, and the other the relation of the commerce of this country to that of foreign countries. It is conceivable that we might not be able, or might not desire, to carry our own products to markets, and still might have products which we could sell at a profit abroad. Such is the condition of our present trade in breadstuffs with Great Britain. But the products which we would like to sell in South America, the West Indies, and China, we are unable to sell, not for want of vessels to carry them, but because we are continually undersold in those markets by Great Britain and France. The reason why we are undersold is not, as the Pacific Mail Company contends, that we have no subsidized lines of transportation, but that the first cost of our products at home is higher than that of the same or similar articles in other countries. The cost of production establishes the selling-price of every article that is made and sold abroad. While it is true that the cost of transportation enters into this cost as an element in the foreign country, it is not usually the main or the chief element. This is the price of the labor employed in the work of production. When the United States resolved, therefore, to increase arbitrarily the price of all kinds of production in this country, it in effect agreed to surrender all its foreign commerce, and it has been held to the letter of its bargain by laws more powerful than those which any human Government can enact.

If Government were to furnish transportation free to all ports of the habitable globe for all kinds of products, it would no doubt increase the market for many American producers. But it might attain the same object in a more logical way by paying bounties directly to the producers. There is no reason why the steamship companies should act as middlemen between the Government and the people. Much better have a law that every shipper shall draw a rebate on his freight from the National Treasury. There is a still simpler way of introducing American products in foreign markets. Instead of reducing the cost of transportation, Government might with profit to itself and to the benefit of the whole people reduce the cost of production by reforming the present tariff, making the price of raw material lower, and giving to labor the advantages of cheap food and clothing. If this were done, and American products were placed on a level with British products in price, there would be no difficulty in finding transportation for them to China or Peru, or even to India. Where there is a profitable trade to be done, there are always persons to do it. This would be the simplest and easiest solution of the problem. It would be taking hold of the question at the right end, allowing natural laws to work in their own manner, and relieving Government of duties which it ought not to perform if it could, and could not if it would. The United States would thus regain their foreign commerce by abandoning the pernicious commercial system which deprived them of it,—which is, on the face of it, the wisest and most honorable course to pursue. The best subsidy the country can have is the unloading of taxes, so far as possible, from every form of industry.

A FEW ERRORS CORRECTED.

Mr. KIRK HAWES opened the debate Saturday night in the Third Ward Club on the silver question. The chief points of his speech are thus summarized in the report:

> On the question of paying the bonded indebtedness of the United States in silver, Mr. HAWES was a silver man. The bonds set forth on their face that they were payable in standard coin of the United States on July 4, 1870. He had little patience with men who could not see the legal right to tender silver in payment of the bonds, for the silver dollar was the standard coin at that time. The buyer knew what he was about at the time he lent the money. But America was a borrowing nation, and when the bonds became due they would have to fund them, or, in plain English, to reborrow the money. Was it worth while, then, as a matter of business, to insist on paying the debt at the rate of 91 or 92 cents on the dollar? If all the mints were set to work to-morrow they could not coin more than $24,000,000 in a year. In the Latin Union silver stood to gold in the ratio of 18 to 1 (?), and if Congress decreed that its value in America should be 16 to 1, Europe would send silver over here and get gold in exchange. It was well known that the cheaper money would always drive out the dearer. To coin silver dollars of 412½ grains and decree that they should be equal to the gold dollar of 25 8-10 grains, which is by statute the standard of the United States, would not make them so. That was only worth 91 cents on the dollar, and, although it was argued that silver would appreciate, it would never get above 96 cents on the dollar (?). The damage which would result to the country by the passage of the BLAND bill as it passed the House would be very great. Its passage would be very disastrous to every man who earns a dollar.

It is better perhaps to correct some of the errors contained in the above extract, lest Mr. HAWES may commit the mistake of repeating them before a large audience.

1. Mr. HAWES concedes that the bonds are payable in silver. As a lawyer, he was unable to deny it, and felt bound to concede the fact. But we were a borrowing nation, he said, and therefore it was better to submit to an extortion of 8 or 9 per cent rather than offend the bondholders! This is a sort of advice he would not be likely to give a client who owed a note. The United States can surely borrow silver as easily as gold, and with the silver the Government can redeem the bonds as they fall due a number of years hence. The bondholders had no hesitation in shaving the Government 40 to 60 per cent in buying the bonds. They have been receiving in gold 10 to 12 per cent on their original investment for ten to fifteen years, and have been so profusely repaid for their kindness that capitalists generally will not be badly scared by seeing the bondholders paid off in hard white money, worth something like twice as much as the soft green money given for the bonds.

2. The United States has ceased to be "a borrowing nation" in the sense of increasing its debt. Since the close of the Rebellion it has paid off about $800,000,000 of its indebtedness, and the process of liquidation is going on quite as rapidly as is proper or necessary, and rather faster than is good for the taxpayers in hard times.

3. Dr. LINDERMAN admits that the mints can coin twice the amount per annum of that stated by Mr. HAWES, viz.: $50,000,000 per year, and their capacity can easily be increased to any desired extent. If Congress wants one hundred millions a year of silver coined, it has only to give the order and it will be done.

4. In the Latin Union gold stands in the ratio of 1 to 15½, and not 1 to 18, as Mr. HAWES is reported as asserting.

5. European silver, if sent over here to get gold in exchange, is not legal-tender, and would be purchased only at its bullion value. On those terms it may be sent over here now and exchanged for our gold; so there is nothing at all in that objection.

6. If France can coin several hundred millions of silver dollars, which as compared with French gold money contain 3 per cent less silver than our dollar, and keep them at par with gold, and if Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland can do the same with their silver, and if Germany can make 15½ ounces of coined silver circulate at par with one ounce of gold, why cannot our Government make 16 ounces of silver circulate at par with one ounce of gold? Demonstration that a thing *can* be done, and is done, must certainly be more convincing than any theory or assertion that it cannot be done.

7. The Latin Union and Germany make 15½ ounces of silver coin an equal legal-tender with one ounce of gold coin, and the result is that hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of silver circulate at par with gold on that ratio. In this country we have forty or fifty millions of subsidiary silver containing only 15 ounces of silver to one of gold, and worth as bullion but 85 cents in gold, circulating freely at a purchasing power of 97½ cents in gold, because it is a legal-tender for a small amount. In face of all these notorious and overwhelming facts, it is very remarkable that Mr. HAWES would venture the assertion that full legal-tender American silver dollars (containing 3 per cent more metal than the Latin Union and German silver coins as compared with their gold) would only be worth 91 per cent of the gold dollar.

8. A laboring man would infinitely prefer to be set at work earning silver dollars than to starve waiting for employment on a gold basis. Leave the question of remonetization to the workingmen of the United States, and they will vote silver dollars back into circulation by a majority of millions.

RELIEF FOR ABLE-BODIED LAZINESS.

Since the 1st day of July, 1874, there has been an order in force at the County Agent's office that relief shall be confined to aged, indigent persons, indigent widows and orphans, and old and decrepit persons who are unable to work, and that able-bodied persons who are able to work shall not be supported by the county. This order was rescinded for the two months ending Feb. 28, by a vote of 11 to 3, at the last meeting of the County Board, and the doors of the Agent's office are thrown wide open to the whole community with *carte blanche* to come in and take possession of the relief funds and stores. County Boards before this have opened the doors to fraud and rascality, but the industrious portion of this community will regard with surprise this reckless, audacious, and mischievous legislation by a Reform Board from whom better things were expected. Do the eleven members of the Board who voted to rescind this order know what they have done or comprehend the results that must inevitably ensue from their hasty and ill-advised action? They have issued a public invitation to all the loafers, vagrants, deadbeats, and Communists of Chicago to subsist upon the county for two months, and the invitation will be accepted with a rush. Its operation will not be confined to Chicago and the county. It is a notification to the army of tramps throughout this State and the West that they can march into Chicago and live two months without work at the public expense. It is a public notification to the authorities of other cities and towns that we will take their able-bodied loafers off their hands, and they will not be slow to ship them here on free passes. It grants every able-bodied man in this city who is too lazy to work full permission to invite all his relatives here for a couple of months to live free of personal expense, and then get a free ride home again in the spring on County Agent's tickets. As the first result of this infamous legislation, the County Agent's office will not only be besieged by a mob of our own, but it will be reinforced by a steady stream of tramps and vagrants from outside, who will for two months find the opportunity to carry out the one purpose of their life, to live without work by subsisting upon those who do work. There are hundreds, if not thousands, of men who are too lazy to work, and will not work when they have the opportunity. All this class will live off the county. There are of course men who are willing to work and men who have exhausted every possibility of labor, and who need help, but where there is one of them there are hundreds of loafers and great hulking vagrants who are parasites on the community, and are determined they will not work so long as they can beg, deadbeat, or steal a living. It is offering a premium for improvidence and laziness which are always the incentives to crime. It is levying an onerous, unjust, and wicked tax upon the industrious. It compels the economical, hard-working man to help support his lazy, shiftless neighbor who will not work. It devours the substance of the county devoted to the worthy poor, the really unfortunate, the aged indigent who cannot work, and the widows and orphans who have been left destitute. It squanders the relief without discrimination or investigation. It sets a free lunch for two months at the expense of the taxpayers of Cook County, and invites all the world to it without making any conditions, special inducements being offered to able-bodied eaters and drinkers, who will pour in without stint, and elbow the really deserving poor to one side, in their eagerness to get at the public crib. Incidentally, also, it throws the doors wide open for all sorts of frauds and rascalities. The County Agent is left without any discretion, and powerless in the premises. He must help every person who comes and says he has no work, without the privilege of ascertaining whether he is an able-bodied loafer determined to sponge a living without work, or an unfortunate man who would work if he had the opportunity.

When the people threw out the late corrupt County Board and elected the present members upon the platform of Reform, they looked for something better than this unwise legislation, this reckless squandering of money, this infamous pandering to Communism, loaferdom, and vagrancy. They will now demand that the members of the Board rescind this resolution at once, and restore Order No. 4 to practical operation. If the County Agent is competent for his position, he is competent to ascertain whether an applicant is deserving of relief, and will not turn away a person in actual suffering and destitution from inability to obtain work without help. Even in individual cases, there is nothing worse in its effects than indiscriminate charity. It fosters idleness, encourages improvidence, and leads to crime. In this case, the field opened by the County Board is of such unlimited and unguarded dimensions as to amount to a public danger and to immensely increase the already crowded ranks of pauperism. It taxes the industrious workingman, it robs the deserving poor, and it invites to this city a mob of tramps and dissolute, lazy vagrants from every part of the West, to swell our own horde of similar characters. The people of Cook County will look to the Board to repeal their hasty and mischievous resolution at once.

The extremely gratifying announcement is made that Germany has resolved at the eleventh hour upon participating in the International Exhibition at Paris. As long as the MACMAHON policy was uppermost in the Government of France, Germany looked upon every act of her rival with distrust. It was understood at Berlin that the Marshal represented that class of Frenchmen whose chief ambition was to wreak vengeance upon their neighbors across the Rhine, while the THIERS party were rightly supposed to take a calm and reasonable view of the situation, and to devote their energies to the building up the Republic rather than to the renewal of hostilities. Hence, during the domestic political struggles of France, Germany stood by, sword in hand, prepared for the struggle which might have followed the triumph of the Marshal's policy; and, under the circumstances, there would have been little use in taking steps towards participating in the Exhibition. But the election resulted in the victory of the Republicans, and, after repeated and obstinate attempts to form a Cabinet favorable to his policy, MACMAHON was forced to yield and allow a Ministry of the Left to be formed. Thus the suspicions of Germany have been disarmed, and the Government has promptly decided to be officially represented at the coming Exhibition. It is rather late to commence making arrangements, and it is not probable that the German department will be so large and attractive as it was at Philadelphia, but even a poor exhibit is better than none at all.

From the tone of the New York City papers one would be led to suppose that the people of that State were almost unanimous against remonetizing silver, and all clamorous for gold-resumption; but this is a very great mistake. There is little doubt that, left to popular vote, a large majority of the people of the Empire State are for silver. Here is a significant straw: New York has a statute for resuming payments in gold next January. As soon as the Legislature met last Monday a Republican Senator introduced a bill to repeal that act. He said if the question was submitted to the farmers of his district the repeal would be voted by a majority of 20,000.

While the eccentricities of AH SIN and HOP LING are affording material for poems and paragraphs by the humorists of this country, the propriety-loving English are horrified by the actions of a Celestial of high rank in London. The Chinese Ambassador maintains great state in one of the finest residences on the fashionable street known as Portland place, and has been welcomed at all the gatherings of the aristocracy. But recently a portion of his domestic arrangements was revealed to the public, thereby causing intense scandal among the society of the West End. One evening unearthly shrieks were heard proceeding from the house of the Ambassador, and a crowd of passers-by soon collected on the sidewalk, conjecturing that some one was being murdered inside. The police made inquiries, however, and it was found that the shrieks were uttered by a young English servant-girl, who had been selected as one of the wives of the Ambassador, and, in preparation for the high honor, her feet were being "jellified," and brought down to the size required by Chinese etiquette. The sensation created in London social circles by these developments may be imagined. Society wrestled long with the problem of how to treat the Ambassador. They might have forgiven his excessive, though perhaps pardonable, indulgence in wives; but that he should select a servant-girl was too much for the delicate sensibilities of the female aristocracy. Henceforth the gorgeously-arrayed Ambassador will be vigorously snubbed.

There was a time when ALEXANDER HAMILTON's opinion on finance carried weight, and when he was looked upon as high authority. This is what he said when the question of the single or double standard was up for settlement in 1792:

> It seems to be advisable not to attach the unit exclusively to either of the metals, because this cannot be done effectually without destroying the office and character of one of them as money, and reducing it to the situation of mere merchandise, which, accordingly, at different times, has been proposed from different and very respectable quarters, but which would probably be a greater evil than occasional variations in the unit, from the fluctuations in the relative value of the metals, especially if care be taken to regulate the proportion between them with an eye to their average commercial value. To *annul the use of either of the metals as money is to abridge the quantity of circulating medium*, and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full with the evils of a scanty circulation.

Prof. SUMNER comes in the dead of the winter all the way from New Haven to convince the people of Chicago that their interests would be promoted by "annulling the use of one of the precious metals as money," and that "to abridge the quantity of the circulating medium" would improve their credit and their means of payment, and benefit the labor classes. To what extent he succeeded in infusing these errors into the minds of his hearers remains to be seen, but it was probably not to any dangerous degree.

Among the incidents of the Widow HICKS' career in London, according to popular rumor, was her engagement to Lord HENRY LENNOX, brother of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon (whom an American lady, ignorant of titles, once naïvely addressed by letter as Messrs. RICHMOND & GORDON). Just why that engagement was broken off is not generally known, although it is shrewdly surmised by some to be for the reason that no such engagement ever existed; but the latter supposition is manifestly unfair, as marriages between American women and titled foreigners are by no means uncommon nowadays. The Duke of Marlborough is related to us by the marriage of Lord CHURCHILL and Miss JEROME, of New York, and the wife of Viscount MANDEVILLE, son of the Duke of Manchester, was formerly Miss CONSUELO YZNAGA, of New York. Mad. WADDINGTON, whose husband is a leading member of the French Ministry, is an American. In fact, the list of these alliances might be extended indefinitely. The only idea governing the selection of spouses seems to be expressed in the London popular song:

> Hold BROWN's daughter is a proper sort of gyurl,
> Hold BROWN's daughter is a proper sort of gyurl,
> Wish Hi were Lord Mayor, a Markis, or a Hearl,
> Wouldn't Hi marry old BROWN's gyurl!

As an evidence of the growth of the opposition to HAYES in the Northwest, a Republican member of Congress to-day received a letter from the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Wisconsin, in which the following language is used: "You must go on in the fight against HAYES. *Every Republican in our State is with you.* HAYES has brought our party to the brink of ruin, and we want no more of him."—*Washington Special to New York Sun.*

If the New York *Sun* was not so reckless in its statements, there might be some probability that the "Chairman" aforesaid made such a statement in a letter to a Congressman. But to say that "every Republican in Wisconsin is with you against HAYES," is so false as to be absurd. The question to which the *Sun* refers is the Civil-Service and patronage issue. Does the Chairman of the Republican State Committee assert that the whole Republican party of Wisconsin are opposed to the Cincinnati platform and the Constitution of the United States in regard to appointments to office? We should be pleased to hear from the said "Chairman" in regard to the alleged letter.

Turkish etiquette has many nice distinctions. A correspondent called, not long ago, upon the Ayan of one of the interior towns, and, although he was received curtly and told that there were already too many "*yazidjis*"—writers—in the army, he was treated to coffee and cigarettes. There is a great line of demarcation in this question of refreshments. Any street-porter may call upon a dignitary and will be offered a cup of Mocha, but he will not be invited to smoke unless he is entitled to respect, and he will certainly not have a spoonful of *glyko*—rose-leaf jam—unless he be a tearing swell. At least so says this reliable correspondent.

When that prolific writer of fiction known as "Ouida" undertakes literary work, her first move is to let down her back hair, thus allowing a freer vent to the overflowing emotions that are vexing her passionate brain. It is related of Mr. ALFRED TENNYSON that, when engaged upon a new poem, he does not exactly pull down his vest, but prefers to take off altogether that article of apparel. So, too, the Sweet Singer of Michigan has her idiosyncrasies, among which may be mentioned a habit of going about the house in bare feet. We do not mention this as at all reprehensible. It is a question that lies solely between herself and the weather.

The question of having a smaller gold coin than the half-sovereign has been discussed in England and negatived, on account of the poor, hard-working man, whose hands were said to be too horny for him to handle them properly. But just let a poor American workingman get his horny hand on one, and see how quickly he can get away with it.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—A bets B that his grandfather, being born in the year 1800, was born in the nineteenth century. Is he correct or not? V.

He is not. The nineteenth century began Jan. 1, 1801, according to the most learned mathematicians, some of whom have even proved that CHRIST was born in the year 4 B. C.

The Wesleyan Female College of Cincinnati having gone into bankruptcy, it is suggested that the contents be disposed of at auction.

PERSONAL.

Gov. Geary's grave at Harrisburg is sadly neglected.

A life-size bust of Tilton is being cut in marble for his daughters.

The effort to introduce New-Year's calling at Richmond was a failure.

It is said John Morrissey has settled lung disease, and will hardly recover.

Senator Blaine's health has been much improved by his trip to the Hot Springs.

O'Donovan Rossa, whose "skirmishing-fund" now amounts to $44,372, hints darkly in the *Irish World* at the manner in which he will expend it against England. He talks of dynamite and gun-cotton.

The reason generally assigned for Mr. James Gordon Bennett's sudden determination to abandon hunting in England is a very bad fall which it is said he received while out with the Belvoir pack on the 19th ult.

The New York *Herald's* storm-predictions have been found useful on the European Atlantic coast. The contractor for bringing Cleopatra's Needle to London recently asked for special advices from the *Herald* office.

Charles Napier, an English scientist, says a vegetable diet is a remarkable help to the cure of drunkenness. He mentions the case of an old man whose constitution had been shattered by repeated attacks of delirium tremens, and who was cured of his appetite for liquor in seven months by dispensing with meat.

MINING BOARD.

Shall We Deal in Gold and Silver Stocks in Chicago?

Mr. Justice Presents the Arguments in Favor of the Proposition;

And Mr. Lee Follows After with Something on the Other Side.

PRO.

H. C. JUSTICE.

While the movement to organize the proposed Mining Board has had its friends, it has also met with more or less criticism from one source and another. There are those who do not hesitate to denounce it as a fraud gotten up in the interests of a lot of seedy speculators, for the purpose of influencing the market in favor of their particular properties, and of crowding out others who do not choose to come into the scheme. Its friends, on the other hand, deny that it is a scheme for mere private gain, and insist that the formation of the Board will not only benefit the miners, but the merchants of Chicago by means of the increased business which will knock at our gates. One of the advocates of the scheme is a gentleman by the name of H. C. Justice, who has been staying here about a month, who has considerable mining property in the San Juan region in Colorado, and who was seen yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter, to whom he willingly furnished his reasons why the Board should be formed.

"THE OBJECT OF THE BOARD,"

said he, "is to handle mines and mining stocks, and give encouragement to the development of mining property. The miners in the mountains of Colorado—and, I might say, of all that portion east of the Rocky Mountains—desire to have a great centre where they can do their business, make their exchanges of bullion, ores, etc. In organizing a Board here, it is necessary to get the very best men at the head of it,—men of business capacity, so situated that they can give their time to it, and men of known integrity."

"Just here," said the reporter, "let me ask you if you think the men who are at the head of this movement are not such as you have just spoken of as being necessary for this purpose?"

"As far as I know, they are. I have met them at two of the meetings; they appear to be men of good, sound sense, and speak with good judgment. If there is anything against them, I have not heard it."

"It has been suggested, Mr. Justice, that the object was to get certain gentlemen to buy memberships, admit no others, and, by having the stocks which they own quoted in the papers,

FREEZE OTHERS OUT."

"If I thought that was the object I should have nothing to do with it. The memberships are to be $50 apiece, and certainly there can be no freezing out because the price is too high. As for the intention to freeze out by clamping down on others who would like to get in and are willing to pay the price of membership, I don't think any such motive exists. So far as I can see the scheme is an honest one, and should succeed. The San Francisco Board was formed in the same way. The memberships cost $50 each, but they increased in value from time to time, the highest price ever paid for one being $40,000. That was during the Bonanza days, when stocks ran up to such immense prices."

"To what will the revenue from memberships be devoted?"

"To paying current expenses. The money will be paid into the hands of a Treasurer and be drawn by order of the Board to pay expenses."

"WILL THERE BE ANY OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME?"

"If the percentages on sales should not be sufficient, there will be the annual dues. But if the Board is started right and worked right, the percentages will be more than sufficient. In San Francisco they have been so large that the Board has put up one of the finest buildings in the city."

"WHAT WILL BE THE WORK OF THE BOARD, IF ORGANIZED?"

"The Board will receive stocks of actual value,—such as are known to be good. Such a Board should have a competent mining engineer who will examine property and report upon it. The Board should receive no stocks, and handle no mines, but such as are of a genuine character. The stocks of paying mines in San Francisco can be placed upon this Board as well as they can on the San Francisco Board. The individual members would be permitted to handle mines, organize companies, and do everything else pertaining to mining, but any individual who shall at any time be found guilty of any fraud or swindle should be expelled. That is the rule on the San Francisco Board, on your Board of Trade here, and should be the rule if this Board is formed."

"How will the Board proceed to work after getting started?"

"The first thing to do will be to get a good room for the display of ores and the sale of stocks. The next thing will be to secure control of some good stocks for the Board to handle. These will be for sale from day to day, the same as grain or anything else. The San Francisco Board brought into prominence all the great mines of the Pacific Slope, and a Board here would effect the same result for the mines of the Eastern slope. Then there is

THIS ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF THE BOARD,

—an argument whose force Chicago men must appreciate. In the mountains all our merchants do their business with the miners. If a miner has any surplus money on hand he places it with the merchant on deposit. The merchant, in fact, becomes his banker. When the merchant goes East to buy goods the miner comes to him and says: 'You know what mines I have got and you place them on the market—on the Stock Board—for me, organize a company, or raise me a working capital.' Well, the merchant comes East, and naturally stops at that point where there is a centre for mining purposes. Chicago being that centre, he naturally comes here to buy his goods, because he can kill two birds with one stone. There pass through this city daily from five to ten tons of bullion which the people know nothing about. It comes through for the Eastern cities—Philadelphia, Boston, and New York. Now, with a Mining-Stock Board here, your business men might have the handling of that bullion. Chicago is peculiarly well situated for the formation of such a Board. Its central position, its communication with the rest of the Union by rail and water, make it the most advantageous for this purpose of any place in the country. Our people in the West know this, and would like to have a Board established here that can do this business. San Francisco is too far West, and New York is too far East, while Chicago's position would meet their wants exactly. I know that some people look upon mining as speculating and gambling, but the truth is, there is no more speculation about it than there is about mining for coal, and if a man follows it in the right way he will be just as successful as men in other business pursuits, if not more so."

"HOW LARGE ARE YOUR MINING INTERESTS?"

"I have eight or ten silver mines in the San Juan country in Colorado."

"Are they paying mines?"

"Only one is developed to any extent just now, but that yielded me $20,000 last year. The others are in process of development, and promise well. Here are some samples which were mined seventy-two feet below the surface, and which run from 500 to 1,000 ounces to the ton, and I have no doubt that these mines contain ores which will pan out better than that. As I said before, I don't want anything to do with any swindling concern, and I don't believe this is one of that class. I am interested in it only as a miner, and shall not buy a seat any way. Unless it can be organized as an honest, high-toned concern, it had better not be organized at all. If something of the kind is not organized here, however, the business will go to some other point. Kansas City is making an effort to form a board there, and it is being fostered by the best business-men in the place."

"If one should be established in both cities, would Chicago suffer any thereby?"

"No. I think the interests would be divided between the two places, one assisting the other. If the business men of Chicago can only be induced to go into this movement, it will prove a success. If the Board is organized, it will induce others to invest capital in mines. There will probably be some who will buy seats to encourage the movement and never go on the Board, but then memberships can be sold at any time. Suppose that Field & Leiter, for instance, took seats, and this Board should prove successful, as it must prove, the price of memberships would go up, because there will be a limit, after a while, when they will limit the memberships to probably not more than 200 or 250. If the Board should prove as successful as the one in San Francisco, memberships would prove pretty good paying property. Besides all that, there is the increased business which must come here, and your merchants will have to take care of it. I advocate the scheme because it is for the interest of the miners to have such a Board, and we want it here because this is the best possible location for it."

Mr. Justice added, in conclusion, that a prominent gentleman in San Francisco, who had made all his money in mining operations, was coming here in a short time to settle down, and that he was interested in the formation of the Board. His name was something that sounded like Loto, or something like that,—a French sort of a name,—the gentleman didn't exactly remember what. But he was coming here, and he was in favor of that Board.

CON.

GEORGE S. LEE.

During the past three or four weeks occasional meetings have been held in the Palmer House looking to the formation of a Miner's Exchange for the sale and purchase of shares in the mining companies of Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Dakota, and other Territories. The call for the first meeting was circulated by one A. P. W. Skinner, who is the "big mucky-muck" of a sort of mining-intelligence office. His concern received a certificate of incorporation last fall. He has a large collection of rocks, geodes, petrifactions, and other mineral curiosities, which are of a taking character, fully exemplifying the old adage that "All is not gold which glitters." At the first meeting, in compliance with the call, there was quite a large number of mining experts present. Simeon W. King was called to the chair, and explained the object of the meeting. After some preliminary talk, a committee of nine was appointed to discuss how the mining interests of the far West could be placed before the people of Chicago, so that a helping hand could be extended to the development of the mineral wealth in the Territories. This Committee consisted of Messrs. King, Skinner, Adams, Bell, Lee, Irwin, Press, Willets, and Smith. At the first meeting of this Committee only five were present,—Messrs. Irwin, Willets, Press, and Smith were not on hand. The five appointed Messrs. Adams and Lee a special committee to devise a plan of action. They formed the opening of a bureau of mining intelligence incorporated under the general law regulating the organization of societies for non-money-making purposes. This report was presented to the five, who composed the majority of the Committee of Nine. Three out of the five agreed with the conclusions of the Sub-Committee, but, in order to give the minority an opportunity to have their say, they declined to press the matter to a vote. At the next meeting Mr. Skinner in a short speech advocated the forming of the Stock Board. No action was taken on the resolution further than the appointment of a committee to take the steps necessary for an organization and report at a subsequent meeting, which was held Monday evening at the Palmer House. At that convocation it was stated that a large number of

THE MOST PROMINENT MERCHANTS IN THE CITY

had agreed to purchase seats in the new Board, and particular stress was laid on the assertion that Field & Leiter had agreed to purchase a couple of chairs in the Association and give it their active support. A TRIBUNE reporter applied to them yesterday to ascertain if the statement was based on any truth, and it was indignantly repudiated. They had no interest in any mining speculations in any way, shape, or manner. A member of the firm told the parties engineering the scheme that he would rent to them the upper floor in a certain building owned by him, provided they could guarantee the rent, and, if they did so, he would give them $200 towards helping along the institution.

In order to obtain some further information concerning the proposed Mining Board, a reporter of this paper yesterday afternoon called upon Mr. G. S. Lee, a mining-engineer, who has devoted several years to the development of the San Juan mines. He did not believe that the scheme was a practicable one, as there was nothing behind it but wind. "Whenever," said he, "men with sufficient means will take hold of it, the scheme can be properly placed on its feet, and it will undoubtedly prove a good thing for Chicago. But the fact is that the whole business is run by a pack of

MINING ADVENTURERS,

who own a few 'gopher holes,' and are desirous to stock them for untold millions, so as to get a 'grub stake' for next spring. The mining property which they own is undeveloped, and in many cases nothing but a few post-holes have been dug, just sufficient to obtain the color of ore. Three or four others, who have slight interests in rock that will assay from one to five cents to the ton, are anxious to have the Board organized so that they can secure clerical positions in the concern."

"Who are these persons?"

"Well, to start with, there's Skinner. I believe he has nothing. He is the head of a mining concern with a nominal capital of some $50,000. He owns most of the stock, and not to exceed $300 has been paid in. He would undoubtedly like to have a whack out of the organization in the shape of a good position."

"Who else?"

"Sam Conger, of Denver. He claims to have the controlling interest in a large Colorado company, and claims to have recently purchased a 100-stamp mill. He is, I think, utterly and absolutely impecunious, and is known throughout the mining-country as the 'boss fibber of Colorado.' Once he gave another man, one Col. King, $100 to vouch for his wealth. This was about the time he contemplated the romantic marriage that was written up in THE TRIBUNE some time ago."

"Who's your next mineral agriculturist?"

"As a mineral agriculturist there is one J. W. Ralston, a miner of twenty years' standing. He has dabbled in everyting, from gold down to copper and lead. Some years ago he captured the boys for several thousands in some lead-mines near Baxter Springs, Mo."

"Who possesses the next place on the roll of fame?"

"I might call to mind one Lewis Dodge. At a recent meeting of the fellows interested in this Board scheme, Sim King, who occupied the chair, refused to appoint him on a Committee of Organization, although he offered the resolution for such Committee."

"WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE SCHEME, ANYHOW?"

"I don't think anything of it. It is altogether premature. The Chicago people have been too badly burned in dealing in mining stocks, and hundreds of them wish they had never put a dollar into the holes."

"What is your idea on the question?"

"My impression is that for the present it would be better to open a bureau for the dissemination of information concerning the mining interests of the country, afford advice, make assays, and educate the people up to the importance of our mineral wealth, charging therefor only enough to meet the absolute current expenses. Then in the course of two or three years, after the people have become thoroughly familiar with the mining country, it will be in order to establish a Stock Board. The Chicago people will not buy what they don't understand. They will speculate in wheat and pork because they know its value; there is a consumptive demand for these articles, but for mining stocks there is no consumptive demand. People can't eat them. And then, besides, nothing can be done here until after the first Board in New York, and for some stocks San Francisco takes the belt, and it would be perfect madness to undertake speculation in the fancies of the latter market, at this distance. The fact of the matter is, these fellows who are agitating a Stock Board don't know what it is going to cost; they forget that it will take at least $20 a day to pay their telegraph bills, and it will be two years before they can place on their list any dividend paying mining stock in the country."

The reporter next called upon

SIMEON W. KING,

United States Commissioner, and endeavored to ascertain from him what he knew of the scheme for a Mining-Stock Board. Mr. King didn't know much about it. Some reputable citizens in high standing had requested him to take hold of the thing, and he thought that it would be a good investment for Chicago, as it would bring the mountain trade here, and fill our banks with bullion.

"Don't you think," said the reporter, "that they are simply using you for the benefit of your name, influence, and standing,—in fact, haven't you been roped in?"

"Oh no, not at all."

"Who are these gentlemen who are running this machine?"

"Good reputable citizens, so far as I know."

"Do you know that of the gentlemen named as Vice-Presidents none will serve, and that their names were used without authority?"

"No, I don't. In fact, it's the other way."

"How do you know so?"

"I was told so by Skinner."

"Did he tell you that Field & Leiter had agreed to take a seat in the Board?"

"Certainly."

"If Field & Leiter were to deny that statement, what would you think?"

"I would think that I had been imposed on."

"Don't you know that the scheme is a humbug, gotten up to head the people of this city?"

"No, I don't."

"Do you know of anybody here anxious to join the Board who has shares in any dividend-paying mine?"

"I know men who are owners of mines who have come to me within the past three or four days and stated that they had stocks which they would be glad to place in the market."

"Who are these men?"

"I am not prepared to say?"

"Why not?"

"I have not the authority to do so now."

"Do you know that they have the stocks to sell?"

"They have told me so."

"Do you believe them?"

"If I have been deceived I will see about it."

"I have been told that your influence has been secured in this scheme by Skinner, on the promise that as soon as he can stock a post-hole out in Colorado for $1,000,000 and place it on the market,—that is, your Stock Board,—you are to receive $50,000 in the stock, which you can place on the market, the realization therefrom to be for you so much profit. This is a mild recompense for your influence. Is there any truth in the statement?"

"No, sir; not a particle of truth in the rumor."

"Probably you don't understand me. This stock is given to you for your influence with the capitalists of this city in working up the Board?"

"I never heard of it, and there's nothing of the kind. I don't want to have anything to do with any concern that is not A No. 1, first-class in every particular."

"But to recur to the original proposition: Who are these first-class citizens who are anxious for a Mining Board and have mining stocks to sell?"

"It would not be right for me to mention them now."

"Were they present at the meeting the other night?"

"Some of them were and others were not."

"Have you any mining stock to sell?"

"Not a dollar."

"What, then, is your interest?"

"Only for the good and prosperity of Chicago, and I think this Mining Board will aid much in that direction."

CRIME.

INSURANCE IRREGULARITIES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The jury, after a half hour's deliberation, convicted Theodore R. Wetmore, ex-Vice-President of the Security Life-Insurance Company, of conspiracy, by making false reports to the Insurance Department. Sentence was deferred till to-morrow, when counsel will move for a new trial. Wetmore then gave bail in $12,000, his father becoming bondsman.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The stockholders of the Citizens' Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., have applied for the appointment of a Receiver, alleging irregularities in the management and impairment of capital since August of $51,000. The Company resists the application.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—The case of Thomas Walsh and William K. Patrick, indicted jointly for conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the construction of the new Custom-House in this city, came up before the United States Circuit Court to-day, and, during the argument of a motion to continue made by District-Attorney Bliss, Judge Dillon suggested it would be well to examine the indictment as to its sufficiency, whereupon counsel for the defendants moved to quash the indictment, and argument on that motion will be heard to-morrow.

SAFE-ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 8.—Burglars broke into the safe of the County Treasurer's office at Allegan, last night, and secured nearly $3,000 in money. The safe was blown open about midnight, and the plunderers, going quickly to the house in which was the hand-car of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Company, took it and rode down to Plainwell. The party reached Plainwell at 5 o'clock this morning. They then went north on a freight of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. Officers are on the track, and $1,000 reward is offered. There were three men in the party, and it is thought they will soon be captured.

ANNIE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 8.—The examination of Dr. McDonald and Esbjornssen, charged with committing abortion on Annie Hollingsworth, began in the Municipal Court to-day. Miss Hollingsworth testified that the act was committed by the defendants at the Kirby House, in this city, last June. The case excites great interest, and will be continued to-morrow.

MOLLIE MAGUIRES SENTENCED.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 8.—Dennis, alias Buckeye, Donnelly, a notorious "Mollie Maguire," has been sentenced to death for the murder of William Sanger at Raven Run, in September, 1875. He made a speech before his sentence declaring his innocence of the crime.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 8.—The Supreme Court has affirmed the sentence of death passed upon the "Molly Maguires" Hester, Tully, McCue, and Kehoe.

PARDON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 8.—The Governor to-day pardoned Dabney Johnson, who was convicted of burglary at the last May term of the Alexander County Circuit Court and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years. The Judge before whom he was convicted filed a statement that subsequent developments tended to show the innocence of the prisoner.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Henry L. Sparger, late Postmaster at Fort Bidwell, has been convicted in the United States Circuit Court of embezzling $1,041 of Government money, and sentenced to a fine equal to the amount of embezzlement and nine months' imprisonment.

A SOLEMN AFFIRMATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 8.—The Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the Howard County Court in the case of Michael Galooly, to be hanged this month.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 8.—Harry W. Grayson was arrested yesterday in Portland, Ore., on a requisition from the Governor of Kansas, on a charge of murdering Allen G. Potill in Johnson County, Kan., Nov. 1, 1867.

A $4,000 BURGLARY.

DEXTER, Me., Jan. 8.—The office of the Eastern Express Company here was entered last night and $4,000 stolen from the safe.

DISAPPOINTED BY SUMNER.

One Who Came to Be Converted, and Went Away Unsatisfied with Chaff.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—I was one of several hundred of the citizens of Chicago who assembled in Farwell Hall last evening to hear Prof. Sumner discuss the gold and silver money basis. I went out of no idle curiosity, but strictly and sincerely to learn all I could on the subject, and especially was I anxious to learn whatever of mathematic or philosophic truths could be offered by the friends and advocates of the single gold basis in support of their theory. None of us know everything; in fact, few of us really know much of anything when we come to deal in facts. Although I have never been able myself to discover a single truth which, in my mind, gave the shadow of foundation in justice and equity for the theory of a single metallic basis of national money, yet, having been a student, a teacher, and a close reader all my life, which verges on the sixties, I have no idea that I know the tenth part about this subject which I feel anxious to accord to others. In fact, like many others who have studied diligently for a long time on abstruse subjects, I feel myself more than half fool, and ever ready to pay heed to others' discoveries and researches in the same field. I was a young lad in my father's shops and office in 1834 and following, when the great crisis and financial panic swept so many men out of business and took their means for a mere song. I heard then much said on the subject of stable currency, specie-basis, and secured circulation,—and it was at that time I began to study and try to inform myself of the true nature, use, and object of State and National money. Of course this required a knowledge of what first became the measure, and the unit of measure of whatever thing or article was to be chosen as money. The basis, of course, was to be the most stable possible to get at. By stable I mean the least fluctuating in value; that is, also, either in value or composition. Now, I had hoped to hear from Prof. Sumner some instructive remarks on this subject as applied to our own country and our life-long use of the two metals, gold and silver, as our basis for money and money values. But I must confess that I was sorely disappointed. I have a profound respect for every man and woman who is devoted to teaching others, and my patience is all the greater in listening to them from the fact that some labor in that line by myself in the forty years past makes me know that truth does exist in dark places, but that much patience and careful searching are requisite to bring it to the light of other men's minds. Prof. Sumner disappointed me much in his failure to exhibit anything to my mind deserving one's attention during an hour's talk! I was unable to get one single thread of argument or one starting-point in the Professor's discourse which could serve me as a basis to build any theory consistent with his apparent desire for a single gold basis. On the contrary, he dealt almost exclusively in the simple assertion of certain propositions as facts which are surely not proved to be facts, and which are the very assumed facts which all honest men at this very time desire to have proved. He asserted that if silver be restored at 412½ grains to the dollar that it would fall in value below greenbacks! but, said he, "both silver and gold" will at first advance in comparative value to paper, but that ere long the people will have gotten enough of silver, and then silver would decline! "Not much silver would come in to the country"; he did not believe the 412½ grain dollar "would appreciate," etc. Now, all this is briefly Prof. Sumner's opinion—no proof or reasons offered, but merely his belief from all the probable circumstances. *Other people differ with him in opinion.* Then he thinks further "that, if we make silver dollars 15½ to 1 of gold proportion, Germany "will send us a large amount." Others think differently. Then he thinks if we make our silver dollars 16 to 1 it would be impossible for the Latin Union to keep up *its* bi-metallic basis. *Others think differently,* but who in this country cares or ought to care one fig what the Latin Union do or cannot do? And just here I wish to remark that the soundest and best portion of Prof. S.'s remarks tended all the while to the care and solicitude of the European nations' monetary basis! It seems impossible for the dispassionate listener not to feel that his greatest and most sought-for objective point was the basis for *other nations,* and *not* for the United States! The producers of silver all over our frontier States do not have any fears that Europe can, or will, send one dollar *too much* silver to this country; and if they did fear it, still it is only an *opinion*, on a par with other *opinions* to the contrary, and hence is no basis for our action. Further, he said that "all the reckless speculators [in specie I suppose he meant] are much *in favor* of the remonetization of silver." This, again, is mere assertion; besides it has the fault of being *not true in fact.* He would have come nearer the truth had he stated that the larger class of business men, of all classes, including brokers, speculators, and tradespeople generally, are very much in favor of a restored silver dollar of 412½ grains. This much is very nearly true. Then, if Prof. Sumner had stated that the "*legitimate, safe, well-united,* and *select few gold* speculators did *not* want silver," he would have hit the nail exactly. It is the "*corner*" in gold which these men want to have always ready at hand; and for silver to be, equally with gold, the basis and standard and the measure of value would interfere *completely* with their schemes. This needs little proof more than that of an axiom, and it is of course equally axiomatic that the double basis or standard must inevitably be more stable and uniform,—that is, less fluctuating in values, whether intrinsic or relative to other property—than any single basis can possibly be. To deny this is on a par to deny the compensating clock-pendulums which we see every day before our eyes, proving the compensating laws of two metals. It is a loss of time to argue the greater stability of both silver and gold over either one as a basis as it would be to deny that the heat which expands one metal will change the centre of weight of another body properly connected with it. The two metals, gold and silver, both equally honored in the basis of our money-value, are absolutely co-laborers to the one single end of statu quo,—stolidity,—and that which withdraws the *one* instantly *supplies* the other. That which creates a *demand* for the one is as instantly appeased by the appearance of the other. If the one comes to play the thief and gambler on Wall street in the hands of speculators and corner-men, that instant does the other, in the business-man's hands, come to the rescue. Now, these *are* facts which I feel warranted in stating,—first, because it is a self-evident proposition, and, secondly, the history of *actual results* in all communities in the world where the two metals have been equally honored proves my assertion to be an *axiom*, so far as an axiom can receive verification. So Mr. Sumner goes on with his assertions as to what would and would not occur, and classifying those who would, and who would not, be benfited by the restored silver, just as if he knew it all, and his audience merely came to receive the facts from the Professor's mouth!

He finally came to our national credit, and the honor which that envelops or should contain; and I cannot but feel that so young a man as Prof. Sumner will himself discover on reflection an undue amount of arrogance, certainly much egotism, on reading over his own remarks, at the manner and language he used on this subject. Mr. Sumner has no right to tell men that even *he* or his gold friends discover want of honorable intentions in calling for the double standard of coins, or that it tends to a lowering of national credit! While the assertion is false in toto it is also without just cause of provocation. Mr. Sumner also presumed on the ignorance of his audience when he asserted that the national honor was *pledged* to pay principal and interest of bonds in gold. Such is not the fact, and he had no right to assert that kind of falsehood. If his youth and constant duties before his classes at college, have prevented him correctly informing himself then he should hold his tongue. Equally bad and out of place was it for him to tell people in Chicago that the restoration of silver is meant to be only the stepping-stone to paying off our debt in greenbacks! If Mr. Sumner knows enough to teach political economy to a collegiate class of donkeys, he knows that such an inference is fallacious, as the act itself would be utterly unnecessary, and has never entered the mind of an honest *silver* head. Mr. Sumner must learn—or ought to wish to learn—that men are living in Chicago, and all over the West, who had gray hairs before the Professor was born, whose ideas of faith, and public credit, and national honor cannot receive brightness nor any elements of strength from such a lecture on the subject as he gave last night. His over anxiety for our *National honor* need not disturb his professional dreams, as we never repudiate our written contracts nor take advantage of technicalities, like that of claiming only *one* single kind of our money basis, merely because we happened to discover it to be more valuable than the other, nor did the friends of silver ever come forward and attempt to destroy *gold* from our system when we discovered that we could even have done so,—with our mountains of silver at hand, made full legal-tender to bond and free alike! I am sorry for Mr. Sumner; I am sorry for the weakness of the cause he has been drawn in to support, not the less so, because I feel a degree of pride in the teacher of *science* over and above the mere political aspirant, and had hoped to find at least one man who could give the public some facts, proved up, for a foundation. Mr. Sumner told us of *Kings* who made at one time *large* dollars, and bought them in; then recoined them in *small* dollars and became the vendors of the same smaller dollars, and he hoped they (the Kings) would not be imitated by the American people. But Mr. Sumner failed to tell us that this is precisely what *his friends* at the Congress of 1873 and 1874 *did do*, and what they now wish the people to acquiesce in! This the people will not do, Mr. Sumner, neither will they ever dream of paying the debts in greenbacks, nor in gold *only*, nor in gold and silver of any *more* value than of 371¼ *pure* to the dollar. But if the East will not see truth, and right, and law, save through gold spectacles, then will the South and the West look Mr. Sumner straight in the face and say. Young man, keep thee quiet in thy college, *we* are the safe custodians of American honor, credit, and integrity, and *we* mean to pay all our debts in gold and silver and *their* equivalents. And in so doing we are simply pursuing the law, the custom, and the greatest interests of our American nation, and the Devil or any other personal friend may take charge of the interests of the Latin Union, the German, and other golden basis, and of all other European interests. We can, also, with much grounds of right and truth, tell Mr. Sumner further, that, within six months from the restoration of silver of 412½ grains to the dollar in our basis, silver will be not *below* the current value in gold, and most likely be at 1 to 2 per cent premium. *Also,* that greenbacks will be *exactly the same!* So smoke *that* awhile at *Harvard College!*

Also, that the Government can fund every bond its wants to at 4 per cent in silver and gold; and if European holders don't want to keep our bonds, so much the better for *us*. Our credit has always been entirely too good in Europe; better to *weaken* it a little, until our own people can draw in the principal first, and then distribute the annual interest among ourselves, by which time our Latin Union at home will give orders, instead of receive orders.

P. T. T.

THE DAIRYMEN.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 8.—The thirtieth annual Convention of the American Dairymen's Association convened here to-day, with a large attendance from the different States and Canada. The first session was called to order at 11 o'clock, and T. D. Curtis, of Utica, N. Y., Vice-President of the Association, presided. The forenoon was occupied with butter and cheese talk by the different members. The afternoon session was given up to the discussion of "Oleomargerine vs. Butter," and "The Condition of Fat in Milk, and the Changes by Which They Are Converted into Butter," by Dr. H. A. Mott, Jr., of New York.

The evening was devoted to the discussion of "Refuse of the Dairy, Its Use and Abuse," by J. H. Wanzer, of Elgin, Ill., and J. S. Vanduzer, of Elmira, N. Y.; and "Manure and Draining in Dairy Farming," by A. B. Straight, of Hudson, O. Mr. J. H. Reall, of Philadelphia, addressed the Convention on "The Present, Past, and Future of Cheese and Butter," in which he contrasted the prosperity of the dairy industry with other branches of farming business and manufacturing, which had outrivaled all. Cheese and butter were now bringing higher prices than ever before. The exports last year to Great Britain, our chief customer, had amounted to 110,000,000 pounds, worth over $8,000,000, a large increase over the past, and susceptible of still greater enlargement. Butter had also been exported to the amount of 14,000,000 pounds.

Francis D. Moulton, of New York, spoke at length on the manufacture of dairy salt.

The Convention will be in session Wednesday and Thursday.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ADELPHI.

Here comes another drama of Far Western life,—a piece which, with all its grotesquery, retains a certain flavor of the mountains. The playright has sketched out a pathway, and has left the hardy mountaineers to follow it out, and the actors, being for the most part persons not trained in the harness of stage "business," there is a wonderful freedom from all conventionality in the stage effects produced by them. Compared with the "society drama" of the day, or the "domestic," or the "emotional," this free, rough sketch—dashed off, as it would seem, in a kind of frolic by a careless genius, who builded better than he knew—is really an addition to our dramatic literature. It is as true as the stories in the Arabian Nights. It is not as wildly improbable in incident or situation as one-half of the drawing-room dramas which pass current in these days, and it has the immense advantage of dealing with unfamiliar occurrences. The terrible Mountain Meadows butchery—recently made fresh in all minds by the tardy retribution visited upon the head of John D. Lee—has an attraction for the dime novelist, and the writer of plays. The subject has never been handled by a competent artist, and so it has been left for artizans to deal with. Maj. Burt has produced a rough-and-tumble picture to suit a certain class, and he has handled the subject in a roughshod way that produces better effects than the most patient polishing could have accomplished. He has the advantage of having coadjutors like Buffalo Bill, and real red men, who have passed through the scenes they struggle to mimic, and thus the drama acquires, in their handling of it, a certain air of reality which is wanting in the older specimens of this kind of workmanship. Mr. Cody is the hero of the piece, and to any one familiar with Mr. Cody's personal history it requires no stretch of the imagination to realize the incidents in which he is presented as the central figure. 'Tis like being a boy again, and reading one of Fenimore Cooper's tales. Here is a real Hawkeye, and, lo you, here is the veritable Chingachgook. The age of romance is not ended after all. Mr. Vincent Crummles would have pawned his immortal soul for such a set of properties, so far ahead of real pumps and tubs.

The scenes in the drama are admirably painted by Frank Skiff, the scenic artist, whose acquaintance with the localities described has lent a vigor and freshness to his brush. And Bill himself is a noble specimen of Western humanity, tall, muscular, and handsome, the very ideal of a border hero. He acts remarkably well for a man whose life has been passed more among the realities than the simulations of savage life, and there is a freshness both in his walk and conversation which, it is to be hoped, he will never get over if he pursues the life of an actor. The boys roar over him with delight, and all the girls are "mashed." Among the most interesting episodes in this wild border drama are the exhibitions of sharpshooting by the Austin Brothers, which excel anything of the kind we have seen. It is hard to say which to admire most, the skill of the marksman or the imperturbability of the man who holds the mark. There is no deception about it. It is a display of cool daring and skill such as our old friend Cooper would have made us gloat over in his pages if he could have conceived it. Buffalo Bill will be at the the Adelphi all this week.

TRUE WOMAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—I have no desire to disturb the happy effect upon the lovers of funny literature which undoubtedly your criticism of my play, "True Woman," has produced this morning, but I think it a matter of simple justice to you, to the piece, and to myself to call your attention to one or two slight inconsistencies in the criticism.

In the first place, it seems that you have endeavored to supply the immorality of plot, the absence of which you lament, by making *Albert Chase* not only the husband of his wife, but also of his daughter. I sincerely trust your readers will be more lenient to you than any audience or critic would be to me were I to attempt anything one tithe as shocking in a play.

Then, with regard to the scenes in which the action takes place. You have so confused them and the motives of the action itself that I am afraid that the actors could not have spoken clearly enough for you to understand. A re-examination of the manuscript assures me that the original reasons for and explanations of the action are still in it; and therefore some of the words must have failed to reach you or passed you unheeded. I very much regret, not altogether for my own sake, that it should have been so, but because I fear your reputation for accuracy in description will suffer with those who saw the play last evening.

One more instance: At the time of *Edith's* marriage she is 15½ years old, which is duly mentioned in the dialogue. Yet you say that she is of age. Has a new law been passed by which her majority would have been attained? If so, I fully agree with you that there would be no occasion for concealment between *Alice Somers* and *Chase*. But *Edith's* minority happens to make that the main point of the plot.

I have no doubt that your notice of the play will surprise those who witnessed the performance as much as it surprises me. I do not, however, wish to be understood as making any protest against criticism; but I do wish to be understood as asking that my work shall be criticised with at least a fair attention to its leading points. Yours respectfully,

FREDERIC CLARK.

AIMEE.

Last night, at Hooley's, was brought out, for the first time in this city, Lecocq's latest opera, "La Marjolaine." The plot—which was published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday—is of the unmitigatedly absurd extravaganza type, with "Frenchy" ornamentations. The tone of the work is none too moral, but is not worse than that of the majority of its species. The main point of the action is taken from "Cymbeline," and, while Lecocq is no more suggestive here than Shakspeare, he is decidedly funnier. The fun, however, is mostly in the spoken dialogue, as the music is quite largely of a serious character. Though "La Marjolaine" has proved a great success in Paris, it is doubtful whether it will ever succeed in attaining the world-wide popularity of "La Fille de Madame Angot" or of "Girofle-Girofla." It differs largely from these in musical construction,—having more resemblance to "La Petite Mariee," which was presented to our hearing a year or so ago. In short, "La Marjolaine," as far as music is concerned, is hardly an opera-bouffe at all, but rather a comic opera; and so, while of a higher school, will probably fail to secure the popular appreciation awarded to works of a lower nature, but in which the rollicking element is more strongly developed.

The piece was put upon the stage in very good shape. All the leading members of the troupe appeared, with one or two exceptions. The chorus was numerous, sang with fair precision, and was costumed quite handsomely. Aimee, as the heroine, was more subdued than usual in action, but had several pretty songs, and gave them in a pleasant manner,—receiving encores (with Mollard) for the Kissing duet, "Prendre le baiser des adieux," and the Cuckoo duet, "C'est la marchande de coucous;" and also for the Beggar's Plaint, "Un p'tit sou, s'il vous plait." Mollard, the new tenor, is stiff in action, and his *Frickel* was conspicuously deficient in the graces of the lover. He has a light voice, of considerable reach; but had little opportunity of demonstrating his vocal ability. Mlle. Duparc gave great satisfaction as *Aveline*, as she fairly bubbled over with archness. Jouard was good as *Anibal*, he being a much better baritone than is usually found in opera-bouffe companies. Mezieres and Duplan were comical in their respective roles,—as they always are, for that matter.

The house was crowded. This afternoon, "La Fille de Madame Angot" will be sung, with Duparc as *Clairette*; and this evening, for the first time in five years, "Les Cent Vierges," with Aimee as *Gabrielle*. Next Sunday night, "La Marjolaine" will be repeated, for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society of Chicago.

MARIE ROSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 8.—Marie Rose made a successful debut at the Academy, though the house was not crowded. She seemed nervous at first, but was heartily received, and twice recalled. After the first act she steadily improved until the last act, when she was fully adequate to the situation, vocally and dramatically. The floral tributes were numerous, and recalls frequent. The whole performance was much better than that of last night.

LOCAL NOTES.

"True Woman" is having a very fine patronage at McVicker's this week.

The Bartley Campbell Company are at Cleveland this week, Mr. John Blaisdell being in charge of the troupe.

Mr. John Dillon is engaged for four weeks at McVicker's, and will open next Monday. He will probably appear in a round of his favorite characters.

Harry Pearson presented a demijohn of Scotch whisky yesterday to J. B. Everham for his admirable Scotch brogue in the old servitor in "True Woman." Mr. Pearson is an old Scotch actor, and knows the brogue when he hears it. The question is asked by J. B. whether it was meant as a compliment or as an aid to development.

The Callender Minstrels present a racy programme this week at the New Chicago Theatre, the newest attraction being the banjo performances of the Bohee Brothers, who are twanging their instruments with prodigous effect. No one has as yet appeared to compete with them in response to their loud defiance to all the world, so they may be accepted, as far as Chicago is concerned, as the champion banjoists. They are certainly very accomplished musicians, and have a thorough mastery of the instrument.

Advertised by Smiles

is Sozodont, and if you use it daily, the white gleam of the pearls between the parted rubies will prove its excellence as a dentrifice, and the sweetness of the breath will attest its purifying properties.

The Rev. Father Drumgoole, of the Newsboys' Lodging-House, New York, uses for bruises and lameness, and the many troubles to which the waifs under his charge are so subject, Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. For sale by Gale & Blocki, and all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Missisquoi Spring Water.—The water of this great spring is a specific for cancer, Bright's disease, scrofula, cutaneous affections, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood.

The water is sold by all prominent druggists, and pamphlets containing wonderful cures can be had by addressing "Missisquoi Springs," Franklin County, Vt.

VEGETINE.

MOTHERS, READ THIS.

A GREAT BLESSING.

VEGETINE

WORTH A DOLLAR A DROP.

SOUTH BOSTON, July 10, 1871.

Mothers, are your little ones fretful? and is your patience almost exhausted in vain efforts to please them? I can sympathize with you, and can tell you what will make your little child quiet, give it a good appetite, and procure for it hours of sweet, sound sleep.

My little girl is two and a-half years old; and, during that time, I have not had two consecutive nights' rest. She has been sick a number of times, and no one seemed to know what was troubling her. It was hard to hear her little fretful cry, and not know what to do for her. I doctored her for worms, but it did no good; and I was nearly tired out with sleepless nights and troublesome days.

I heard of the VEGETINE, and determined to try it. It has proved a blessing to me and my child. It has cleansed from her stomach and bowels the sores which kept gathering there; and now she sleeps soundly from her bedtime until very late in the morning, besides a long nap at mid-day. Her appetite is good; and, in fact, she is like a different child. I often say the true value of this medicine to me is a dollar a drop. Try it! Cleanse the humors from your children's blood while they are young. Try it, and you will join with me in calling it a great blessing.

MRS. ELLEN L. CLAPP, 175 Tudor-st.

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SOUTH BOSTON.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.—

Dear Sir: I have had considerable experience with the VEGETINE. For Dyspepsia, General Debility, and impure blood, the VEGETINE is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced taking VEGETINE about the middle of last winter, and after using a few bottles it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to any one who will call or address me at my residence, 386 Athens-st. Very respectfully,

MONROE PARKER, 386 Athens-st.

GREAT BENEFIT.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir: The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness. These troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and General Debility, and has been greatly benefited.

THOMAS GILMORE, 229½ Walnut-st.

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This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" (VEGETINE) in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russell-st.

A Source of Great Anxiety.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5, 1872.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite. N. H. TILDEN, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, No. 49 Sears Building.

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Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

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THE

CLUSTER OF GEMS.

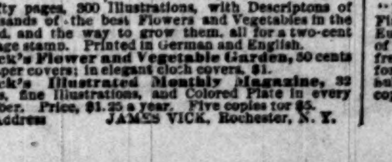
This is a valuable collection of pieces of a somewhat advanced character as to difficulty, and is suited to the tastes of advanced players. There are 239 pages Sheet Music Size, and the pieces, which average about 5 pages each, are by Leybach, Spindler, Von Bulow, Lichner, Rubenstein, Ascher, Oesten, and other celebrities. Uniform in style, price, and binding, with the "Sunshine," described above, and with the 27 other books of the famous "Library" series.

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BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, Dec. 28, 1877.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$3,853,997.03
Overdrafts		11,240.88
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		144,600.00
Other bonds		46,824.68
Due from redeeming and reserve agents, in gold	$122,019.31	
Due from redeeming and reserve agents, in curr'y	665,051.75	
Due from other National Banks	59,259.54	
Due from State banks and bankers	244,747.41	1,091,078.01
Real estate		275,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds on hand		4,767.18
Checks and other cash items	$2,594.23	
Exchanges for Clearing-House	240,978.45	
Bills of other National Banks	62,219.00	
Fractional currency (includ'g nickels)	562.23	
Specie	73,162.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,400,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent redemption fund	4,500.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than redemption fund)	13,000.00	1,797,015.91
Total		$7,324,523.49

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		750,000.00
Other undivided profits		47,759.60
National Bank notes outstanding		90,000.00
Dividend, No. 23		50,000.00
Individual deposits	$3,111,138.54	
Demand certificates of deposit	46,451.58	
Certified checks	20,002.84	
Due to other National Banks	1,366,527.11	
Due to State banks and bankers	842,644.02	5,386,763.89
Total		$7,324,523.49

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.

I, Sam'l M. Nickerson, President of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAM'L M. NICKERSON, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1878. H. R. SYMONDS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: H. M. WILMARTH, NELSON MORRIS, F. D. GRAY, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNION STOCK YARD NATIONAL BANK,

Of Chicago, at Lake, in the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business, December 28, 1877.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$412,627.56
Overdrafts	3,621.99
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	[illegible]
Due from other National Banks	[illegible]
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	[illegible]
Checks and other cash items	[illegible]
Bills of other Banks	32,713.00
Fractional currency (includ'g nickels)	[illegible]
Specie (includ'g gold Treasury notes)	7,53[illegible].10
Legal tender notes	70,000.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,500.00
Total	$1,065,299.68

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	75,000.00
Undivided profits	21,381.17
National Bank notes outstanding	87,990.00
Individual deposits subject to check	616,751.30
Demand certificates of deposit	24,151.19
Due to other National Banks	26,993.15
Due to State banks and bankers	13,032.87
Total	$1,065,299.68

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss:

I, Edward S. Stickney, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. S. STICKNEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1878. GEO. E. CONRAD, Notary Public.

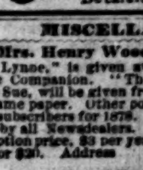
Correct—Attest: SAM'L M. NICKERSON, MANCEL TALCOTT, STEPHEN B. BOATH, Directors.

LEGAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1877.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented to Huntington W. Jackson, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed. JNO. JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Henry Wood's Great Novel,

"East Lynne," is given away with No. 532 of the Fireside Companion. "The Mysteries of Paris," by Eugene Sue, will be given free to every reader of 533 of the same paper. Other popular novels will be given free to subscribers for 1878. The Fireside Companion is for sale by all Newsdealers. Price, 6 cents per copy. Subscription price, $3 per year; two copies for $5; nine copies for $20. Address

GEORGE MUNRO, 17 to 27 Vandewater-st., New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Scanty Supply of Negotiable Paper--Clearings, $3,600,000.

Territorial Distribution of Currency---Value of Foreign Coins.

The Produce Markets Rather Quiet, and Steadier—Hogs Lower—Provisions Less Active.

Wheat and Corn Easier, but Close Firm--Oats Stronger--Stocks of Grain in Store and Afloat.

FINANCIAL.

The loanable capital of the banks is not in active request. Discount lines are not high, although deposits have risen. The applications from the country banks for rediscounts, and from the packers, and other regular customers are light. Renewals are in demand on account of the slowness of collections, in which there has been no improvement. Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers, with concessions on these rates to good borrowers on call.

New York exchange was sold between banks freely at par.

The currency orders were a little heavier, and the receipts diminished.

Clearings were $3,600,000.

BANK AND GOVERNMENT CURRENCY.

Comptroller Knox has made the following statement, showing by States the amount of National Bank circulation issued, the amount of legal-tender notes deposited in the United States Treasury to retire National Bank circulation, from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1878, and amount remaining on deposit at latter date:

States and Territories.	Additional circulation issued since June 20, 1874.	Legal-tender notes deposited to retire Nat. Bank circulat'n since June 20, 1874. For redemption of notes of liquidating banks.	To retire circulation under act of June 20, 1874.	Legal-tender notes on deposit with the United States Treasurer at date.
Me.	$ 1,269,880	$ 41,200	$ 600,000	$ 84,099
N.H.	495,465	27,400	10,800	3,320
Vt.	1,005,870	137,807	458,340	33,700
Mass.	10,366,815	96,400	5,444,200	147,832
R.I.	308,100		617,385	
Conn.	1,193,610	65,350	1,249,490	33,658
N.Y.	12,020,415	1,069,891	16,391,800	1,886,467
N.J.	1,124,965	30,060	973,940	66,894
Penn.	5,168,930	823,491	5,398,608	1,235,539
Del.	84,175			
Md.	196,010	166,600	1,210,580	191,640
D of C	315,900	393,164	427,500	151,044
Va.	408,100	706,864	778,915	197,977
W. Va.	44,370	731,080	204,300	159,536
N.C.	403,160		809,185	183,930
S.C.	45,700		953,380	114,700
Ga.	244,040	287,725	347,675	120,265
Fla.	45,000			
Ala.	198,000		94,500	69,663
Miss.				1,321
La.	122,130	655,750	2,099,250	669,154
Tex.	116,100		229,340	16,613
Ark.			90,000	1,615
Ky.	2,336,140	575,867	1,198,633	549,343
Tenn.	313,200	235,901	488,959	128,616
Mo.	160,470	515,145	3,493,575	743,833
Ohio	1,211,380	1,222,356	2,138,625	1,161,815
Ind.	1,940,050	794,859	3,737,080	945,308
Ill.	1,208,925	1,016,474	5,986,428	1,366,280
Mich.	428,020	204,900	1,698,490	228,273
Wis.	184,100	409,999	804,400	289,787
Iowa	783,440	508,012	1,456,450	341,375
Minn.	630,520	219,676	1,218,545	278,843
Kan.	30,600	558,571	297,900	249,767
Neb.	27,000	45,000	188,080	99,670
Nev.				3,009
Col.	283,500	84,783	149,400	42,461
Utah		161,191	196,800	39,863
Mon.			45,000	2,160
Totals	$44,804,780	$11,759,496	$61,397,649	$11,780,370

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular fixing the value in American gold of the monetary units of the other nations of the world:

Country.	Monetary unit.	Standard.	Value in United States money
Austria	Florin	Silver	.45.3
Belgium	Franc	Gold and silver	.19.3
Bolivia	Dollar	Gold and silver	.96.5
Brazil	Mill. of 1,000 reis	Gold	.54.5
British Possessions, N. America	Dollar	Gold	$1.00
Bogota	Peso	Gold	.96.5
Cen. Am'rica	Dollar	Silver	.91.8
Chili	Peso	Gold	.91.2
Denmark	Crown	Gold	.26.8
Ecuador	Dollar	Silver	.91.8
Egypt	Pound of 100 piastres	Gold	4.97.4
France	Franc	Gold and silver	.19.3
Great Britain	Pound sterling	Gold	4.86.6½
Greece	Drachma	Gold and silver	.19.3
German Em.	Mark	Gold	.23.8
Japan	Yen	Gold	.99.7
India	Rupee of 16 annas	Silver	.43.6
Italy	Lira	Gold and silver	.19.3
Liberia	Dollar	Gold	1.00.
Mexico	Dollar	Silver	.99.8
Netherlands	Florin	Gold and silver	.38.5
Norway	Crown	Gold	.26.8
Peru	Dollar	Silver	.91.8
Portugal	Milr. of 1,000 reis	Gold	1.08.
Russia	Rou. of 1,000 cop.	Silver	.73.4
Sandwich Isl.	Dollar	Gold	1.00
Spain	Peseta of 1,000 c.	Gold and silver	.19.3
Sweden	Crown	Gold	.26.8
Switzerland	Franc	Gold and silver	.19.3
Tripoli	Mahbub of 20 pias.	Silver	.82.9
Tunis	Pias. of 16 caroubs	Silver	.11.8
Turkey	Piaster	Gold	.04.3
U. S. of Col.	Peso	Silver	.91.8

ANTIQUITY OF INSURANCE.

Dr. Hermann Adler, in a recent lecture on the Talmud, showed that it contained this mention of insurance: "There were societies of ship-owners and ass-drivers, who agreed to make good the loss of a ship or an ass which any of their company had sustained, provided that the loss did not take place through 'willful neglect.'" A correspondent of the London *Times* cites the Institutes of Manu to prove that the practice of insurance was common in India many centuries before the time of the Talmud, and that it covered in its use insurance of life as well as of goods. In the Institutes of Manu insurance is referred to incidentally as a well-known charge in the transit of goods, to be taken into account in estimating the tax that was to be levied on the trader. This passage is quoted: "Having ascertained the rates of purchase and sale, the distance, the expense of food and condiments, the charge for securing (insuring) the goods carried, and the net profits of trade, let the King oblige traders to pay taxes (accordingly)" (vii., 127). The *Times* correspondent remarks:

The Sanscrit word equivalent to our "insurance"—*yoga kshema*—is very ancient, being found in the "Rig-Veda" (x. 166, 5). It is explained by Grassmann as "Erwerb und Besitz," but more probably it meant property held by an assured, or full legal, tenure; and hence its use in a later period as a law term, meaning "a contract between two parties by which one undertakes to guard, or insure, any property or even the life of the other, for a certain consideration."

DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES.

The Consolidated Virginia, Nevada, has paid out $35,640,000 in dividends; the California, Nevada, $21,600,000; The Idaho Gold-Mining Company, California, 100 dividends aggregating $2,270,750; the Eureka, California, seventy-nine dividends making $2,144,000; the Grand Prize, Nevada, two dividends making $200,000. The Ontario, Utah, has distributed $850,000 in seventeen dividends; the Standard Gold-Mining Company, California, $200,000, in four dividends; the Northern Belle, Nevada, $1,450,000, in thirty dividends; the Richmond, Nevada, has recently resumed dividends, and paid $1.82 in November on each share of $25; the Hite gold mine has paid $1,370,000 in dividends; the Amador Gold-Mining Company, California, $329,500; the Black Bead Quartz Gold-Mining Company, California, $816,000, in sixty-four dividends; the Empire, California, $75,000, in three dividends, which had been preceded by $332,500 of assessments; the Rye Patch, in the White Pine country, divided $60,000 in 1877; the American Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company, Colorado, has made two dividends; the Silver King, Arizona, made its first dividend in October, 1877; the Hukill, Colorado, has declared nine dividends, or $90,000 altogether; the Moose, Colorado, ten dividends; and the Merrimack, of Newburyport, Mass., seventeen successive monthly dividends of $5,000 each.

PAYMENT OF THE BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Will you please inform the many readers of your valuable paper whether the bonds sold by the Government since 1861 were sold on a gold or greenback basis, and oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

[Senator Sherman stated in Congress in 1868 that the bonds of the United States were payable in lawful money, or greenbacks, but the Public Credit act of March 18, 1869, enacted that "the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States," etc., and in the same law the words "gold and silver," as interconvertible with the term "coin."—ED.]

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 102@102¼ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 98@97¾ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	482	485½
Belgium	520	517½
France	520	517½
Switzerland	520	517½
Germany	94¾	95¼
Holland	39¾	40¼
Austria		46
Norway		27¼
Sweden		27¼
Denmark		27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	106⅜	106¾
United States 5-20s of '65	102⅞	103⅛
United States 5-20s of '67	105⅜	105⅝
United States 5-20s of '68	107	107¼
United States 10-40s	107	107⅜
United States new 5s of '81	105⅛	105⅜
United States new 4½s	103⅜	104⅛
United States new 4 per cent coupons	102⅛	103⅛

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds	*107½	*108½
Chicago City 7 per cent Sewerage	*107½	*108½
Chicago City 7 per cent Water-Loan	*107½	*108½
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	*107½	*108½
North Chicago 7 per cent (Lincoln Park)	*98	....
City Railway (South Side)	150	
City Railway (West Side)		178
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
Traders' Insurance Company		117
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company		145
Chamber of Commerce		67½
West Division Railway 7 per cent cert's	*103½	*103¾

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Gold opened and closed at 102½, with sales in the interval at 102⅜. Carrying rates 5 to 7.

Silver at London unchanged. Silver here, bars, 118¾ in greenbacks, and 115¾ in gold. Silver coin, ½@¾ discount.

Governments were steady.

Railroad bonds were strong and higher, especially for Northwestern and St. Paul issues.

State securities were quiet.

At the Stock Exchange this morning speculation was characterized by a continuation of the bullish temper noticed yesterday, and opened strong, at a fraction above the last closing quotations, with Granger stocks leading as favorites of the hour, and, during the early call, an increased volume of business was done at the advance established, after which the market subsided into the usual quiet at a fractional reaction. Coal stocks displayed some strength during the early call, it being reported that measures would be taken to accomplish a combination, but such strength was fictitious, and, upon conflicting reports, a sharp break occurred, the fluctuations of these shares being more erratic and mysterious than ever. The market, though strong during the afternoon, experienced a reaction toward the closing hour in Lake Shore and the Granger stocks, but at the close was steady at a fractional recovery. Transactions were 105,000 shares, of which 5,000 were New York Central, 27,000 Lake Shore, 20,000 Northwestern common, 6,000 preferred, 11,000 St. Paul common, 4,000 preferred, 16,000 Lackawanna, 3,000 Delaware & Hudson, and 2,000 Western Union.

Money 5@7, closing at 6. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7.

Custom receipts, $218,000.

The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed $909,000.

Clearings, $12,000,000.

Produce exports for the week, $6,477,000.

Sterling quiet; actual business, long, 481½; short, 485.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	106⅜	New 4½s	103⅛
Coupons, '65, new	102⅞	New 4 per cent	101⅛
Coupons, '67	105⅛	10-40s, reg	106⅝
Coupons, '68	107⅛	Coupons	107¼
New 5s	105⅛	Currencies	120

STOCKS.

W. Union Tel	77¼	C., C., C. & I.	37¼
Quicksilver	16	New Jersey Central	14¼
Quicksilver pfd	30¼	Rock Island	100⅛
Pacific Mail	22⅞	St. Paul	38⅛
Mariposa	101	St. Paul pfd	73
Mariposa pfd	101	Wabash	17¼
Adams Express	98	Ft. Wayne	91
Wells-Fargo ex-div	82½	Terre Haute	4½
American Express	48½	Terre Haute pfd	15
United States Ex	47½	Chicago & Alton	77¾
New York Central	107½	Chicago & Alton pfd	100
Erie	8⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	8½
Erie pfd	24	D., L. & W.	49
Harlem	140	A. & P. Telegraph	20½
Michigan Central	61	Missouri Pacific	1½
Panama	119	C. B. & Q.	102½
Union Pacific	66	Hannibal & St. Jo.	11⅜
Lake Shore ex.div.	63	Central Pacific bonds	104⅛
Illinois Central	73¾	Union Pacific bonds	104
Cleveland & Pittsburg	70½	U. P. land-grant	102⅛
Northwestern	37⅛	U. S. Sinking Fund	93⅛
Northwestern pfd	66¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	34⅛	Virginia, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	33⅜	Missouri, '65	104½
Virginia 6s, old	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	12¼	Kentuck	5
Belcher	5⅛	Leopard	1
Best & Belcher	20	Mexican	15⅛
Bullion	6	Northern Belle	11⅜
Consolidated Virginia	25½	Overton	21⅜
California	29¾	Ophir	53⅛
Chollar	35⅛	Raymond & Ely	6
Confidence	5⅛	Silver Hill	5
Caledonia	4	Savage	11⅛
Crown Point	6⅛	Segregated Belcher	38
Exchequer	4⅛	Sierra Nevada	5
Gould & Curry	9⅛	Union Consolidated	7
Hale & Norcross	9¼	Yellow Jacket	10
Imperial	1	Eureka Consolidated	37
Julia Consolidated	2	Grand Prize	14
Justice	10½	Alta	24

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 2⅝; below the Bank of England rate, 1⅛.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £15,000.

Consols, money, 95 1-16; account, 95⅛.

United States bonds—'65s, 104; '67s, 105⅞; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 106.

Erie, 8⅛; preferred, 22.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Rentes, 108f 50c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Jan. 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Monroe st, 119 ft e of Clinton st, n f, undivided ¼ of 19¾x187 ft, dated Jan. 8	$ 200
Blue Island av, 79 7-10 ft n e of Lincoln st, s f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 5	1,100
Cornell st, n w cor Ross st, n f, 32x125 ft, improved, dated Dec. 10, 1876	1,000
Thirty-fifth st, 380 ft e of Ulman st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 7	1,600
Seventeenth st, 216 ft w of Paulina st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 4, 1877	400
Nora av, 300 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Jan. 8	300
Thirty-fifth st, 293 ft e of Rhodes av, s f, undivided ¼ of 80x128 ft, dated Aug. 1, 1876	4,000
West Indiana st, 168 ft e of Elizabeth st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 7	2,800
Dearborn av, 300 ft n of Goethe st, w f, 98 91-100x129 29-100 ft, dated Jan. 7	13,352
Cossitt st, 192 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 24x125 4-10 ft, dated Jan. 7	1,200
Augusta st, 167 ft e of Kedzie av, n f, 50x131 ft, dated Dec. 22, 1877	1,500
West Ohio st, 312 ft, e of Robey st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 15, 1877	1,000
Sangamon st, 120 ft s of w Indiana st, e f, 40x116 ft, dated Nov. 6, 1876	1,200
North Wells st, 466⅔ ft s of North av, e f, 25x102 ft, dated Jan. 7	2,000
Sub-lots 1 and 2 of Lot 3 in Block 16, Sheffield's Addition (plat not on record), dated Jan. 5	1,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Evanston Road, 250 ft s of Addison st, e f, 50x150 ft, dated Jan. 1	500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Hyde Park av, n e corner of Forty-seventh st, w f, 310 ft, running to railroad, dated Jan. 8 (Lafayette H. Smith to Edwin D. Smith)	20,500
State st, n e corner of Fifty-first st, w f, 297x160 ft, dated Jan. 7	10,000
Wabash av, n w corner of Fifty-first st, e f, 297x160 ft, dated Jan. 7	10,000
Cornell st, 150 ft s of Fifty-third st, w f, 109x216 ft, dated Jan. 8	5,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding time twelve months ago:

	Receipts. 1878.	Receipts. 1877.	Shipments. 1878.	Shipments. 1877.
Flour, brls	14,232	9,345	9,924	11,750
Wheat, bu	61,782	30,341	57,817	12,075
Corn, bu	31,784	138,864	16,199	64,364
Oats, bu	12,505	27,231	7,318	21,959
Rye, bu	2,758	5,833		2,378
Barley, bu	6,510	18,245	5,528	15,242
Grass seed, lbs	100,025	146,725	103,476	211,510
Flax seed, lbs	85,300	88,600	184,153	158,205
B. corn, lbs	81,190	14,000	28,684	45,919
C. meats, lbs	641,038	217,360	5,294,412	3,418,684
Beef, tcs			500	
Beef, brls		63	130	346
Pork, brls	1	345	778	413
Lard, lbs	246,631	40,815	876,583	133,903
Tallow, lbs	29,720	10,300	198,700	42,345
Butter, lbs	78,261	135,164	137,366	100,044
Dre'd hogs, No	369	3,391		1,639
Live hogs, No	28,770	18,837	2,392	1,194
Cattle, No	2,034	3,211	881	84
Sheep, No	627	1,066		564
Hides, lbs	183,730	144,954	145,210	441,870
Highwines, brls		455		305
Wool, lbs	103,987	30,562	150,210	55,666
Potatoes, bu	885			
Coal, tons	4,090	5,696	648	875
Hay, tons	139	100		10
Lumber, m. ft	137	196	720	616
Shingles, m	400	75		175
Salt, brls	1,399	2,704	788	1,269
Poultry, lbs	57,810	38,125	81,273	168,020
Game, pkgs			11	
Eggs, pkgs	98	14		148
Cheese, bxs	1,042	1,015	2,906	255
G. apples, brls		416	4	
Beans, bu	140	1,044		107

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 1,981 bu wheat, 3,398 bu corn, 2,785 bu oats, 566 bu rye, 1,693 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 6 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 5 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars No. 1 soft spring, 63 cars No. 2 do, 9 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected (89 wheat); 2 cars high mixed corn, 3 cars new mixed, 2 cars No. 2 corn, 30 cars rejected, 23 cars no grade (60 corn); 2 cars white oats, 5 cars No. 2 mixed; 5 cars No. 2 rye; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 5 cars extra No. 3 do, 6 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 5 cars feed (15 barley). Total, 180 cars, or 68,000 bu. Inspected out: 29,477 bu wheat, 11,937 bu corn, 620 bu oats, 300 bu rye, 8,022 bu barley.

The large receipts of grain at New York, as compared with the movement from Chicago, is partially accounted for by the shipments from Milwaukee across the lake, and undercutting on Western roads. It is reported that large quantities of grain are gathered into Burlington, Ia., and thence shipped on cut rates Eastward.

Nearly all the corn that now comes here belongs to the low grades, being in fact so damp that it is not fit to be placed in store. All the roads but one permit it to be sold on track. The receipts over that one road are obliged to be placed in store, and the consequence is a very heavy market. Rejected corn in the Central was offered at 31c yesterday, with 30c bid,—a big tumble from Saturday's quotations. There is only a limited market for wet corn at the best, and some of that now coming in is so wet that one can almost feel the water oozing out between the fingers while pressing the corn in the hand. The worst part of the matter is that the placing of this corn on the market seems to depress the prices of sound dry grain.

The barley-cleaning business, alluded to a few days ago in these columns, has met with an obstacle in the shape of a strict enforcement of the inspection rules. The elevator proprietors insisted on more vigilance on the part of the inspectors. This change accounts partly for the sudden falling off in the receipts of No. 2 barley and the smaller demand for extra No. 3. The business paid the cleaners very well while it lasted, but, like many other good things, it did not last long.

The direct foreign exports from Chicago during last week include 5,700 brls flour, 108,786 bu wheat, 370 bu corn, 914 brls and 264 other pkgs pork, 7,337 tcs and 205 other pkgs lard, 17,077 boxes cured meats, 200 cases canned do, 104 pkgs beef, 310 brls tongues, 657 pkgs butter and cheese, 856 brls tallow, 1,600 brls alcohol, 25,466 lbs seeds, 2,380 lbs leather, and 925 brls oatmeal.

The leading produce markets were rather quiet yesterday, and steadier. Except that wheat was lower and oats stronger, there was not much change in prices, though the low grades of corn were weak. There was not much outside demand in any department, the trading being chiefly local. The recent change in the weather has benefited the markets very little thus far.

Dry goods were ordered in a hand-to-mouth way, and the volume of sales was light. Prices, however, remain decidedly firm all around, and in some lines the tendency is still upward. The grocery market was far from displaying a satisfactory degree of activity, but in comparison with last week and the previous one there is noticeable improvement in the demand, and prices average firmer. No notable changes were noted. There was a quiet market for dried fruits. Fish were inactive and unchanged. The butter and cheese markets were devoid of new features. Choice goods are in moderate supply and are firmly held, but parties in quest of low and medium grades find no difficulty in obtaining liberal concessions. The leather, tobacco, bagging, coal, and wood markets were without new features. Oils were generally dull, with prices ranging as before.

There were no changes in lumber. The market is quiet, and prices are little better than nominal. Some dealers are getting a few orders, but the general market is lifeless, and no departure from such a condition is expected until travel is resumed in the country. There are indications that business will improve as soon as trade starts in the interior, for the country merchants are carrying small stocks, and would very soon have to replenish.

The hardware, nail, and iron markets were quiet and unchanged. Wool and broom-corn were very quiet. The lower grades of hay closed easier, the offerings being larger than heretofore, and other grades were steady, the demand running more to the latter. Seeds were inactive, partly on account of the meagre offerings. Poultry was taken for shipment at recent prices.

Rail freights were quoted at 40c for grain and other fourth-class to New York, 37c for do to Baltimore, 38c to Philadelphia, and 45c to Boston and other New England points. Loose meats were quoted at 10c and boxed meats at 5c per 100 lbs higher than grain.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Jan. 8.—Receipts—Flour, 13,038 brls; wheat, 99,450 bu; corn, 28,964 bu; oats, 9,527 bu; cornmeal, 1,576 pkgs; rye, 234 bu; barley, 19,250 bu; malt, 15,950 bu; pork, 870 pkgs; beef, 681 pkgs; cut meats, 3,337 pkgs; lard, 1,905 pkgs; whisky, 1,101 brls.

Exports—Wheat, 156,439 bu; corn, 52,658 bu.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of the grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

	Jan. 5, 1878.	Dec. 30, 1877.	Jan. 6, 1877.
Wheat—			
No. 1 W. W. new	....	....	420
No. 2 W. W. new	....	....	1,242
No. 2 red	717	717	3,991
No. 3 winter	1,607	1,607	4,252
Rejected winter	779	1,170	5,089
No. 1 spring	19,645	2,006	15,646
No. 2 spring	833,365	820,721	2,797,283
No. 3 spring	71,888	102,596	181,188
Rejected spring	28,359	25,895	77,403
No grade			685
No. 1 hard spring	115,384	107,494	52,937
No. 2 hard spring	317,664	326,080	299,772
Total	1,387,408	1,406,686	3,439,968
Corn—			
No. 1	20,8[illegible]	2,086	4,908
No. 2	53,8[illegible]	76,517	700,609
Rejected	4,937	17,[illegible]	263,261
No grade	4,259	5,778	752
High mixed	317,821	338,101	38,152
Yellow	13,239	13,239	
New mixed	29,120	29,508	161,857
New high mixed	21,383	22,148	80,130
Total	465,515	523,290	1,249,669
Oats—			
No. 2	100,932	105,639	448,087
Rejected	2,759	4,782	110,726
No grade	2,024	2,024	4,290
No. 2 white	33,268	39,501	67,111
Total	138,983	151,927	630,214
Rye—			
No. 1	25,143	24,685	23,463
No. 2	66,140	63,727	154,025
Rejected	1,069	1,069	7,183
No grade	770	770	1,103
Total	93,122	90,251	185,774
Barley—			
No. 1	25,239	31,626	....
No. 2	11,812	11,812	228,668
New do	510,083	488,688	438,080
No. 3	3,513	3,042	11,571
New No. 3	11,243	10,877	375,152
Rejected			5,259
New do			70,125
Extra No. 3	52,119	59,567	
Feed	23,835	22,932	
Total	637,844	628,544	1,128,864

Total of all kinds in store, 2,742,872 bu. These figures show a decrease during last week of 19,278 bu wheat, 57,775 bu corn, 12,044 bu oats, and an increase of 2,871 bu rye, 9,300 bu barley. Total decrease, 77,826 bu. The above noted quantities of hard wheat include 67,102 bu No. 1 Minnesota and 10,820 bu No. 2 do.

In addition to the above there was afloat in the harbor last Saturday, 12,515 bu No. 1 wheat, 7,076 bu hard do, 176,165 bu No. 2 wheat, 14,269 bu hard do, 46,716 bu No. 3 (256,741 wheat); 251,618 bu No. 2 corn, 3,108 bu rejected, 71,171 bu high-mixed (325,897 corn); 44,747 bu No. 2 oats, and 7,240 bu No. 2 white do.

The following were the stocks of wheat in Milwaukee:

	Jan. 5, 1878.	Jan. 6, 1877.
No. 1 spring hard	119,462	23,236
No. 1 spring regular	66,930	113,605
No. 2 spring regular	310,690	1,313,316
No. 3 spring regular	14,102	300,514
Rejected	....	89,051
Special bin	16,657	18,938
Total	530,850	1,858,655

Also, 5,782 bu corn, 10,950 bu oats, 355,585 bu barley, and 71,478 bu rye.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago customs Jan. 8: Graham Bros. & Co., 2 cases essential oils; A. Dickinson, 43 sacks seed; H. Horstman, 1 case personal effects; A. H. Andrews & Co., 1 case printed matter; G. S. Haskell & Co., 1 sack seed; Meyer Bros., 10 tcs soda ash, 50 drums caustic soda, 70 lbs soda crystals; Moseback & Humphrey, 58 drums caustic soda; J. W. Doane & Co., 850 boxes raisins; Fowler Bros., 460 sacks salt. Collection, $2,188.37.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active, and more than usually steady. Liverpool was 6d@1s per 112 lbs lower on some descriptions of meats, and hogs at the Stock-Yards were quoted 10c per 100 lbs lower on a larger supply; but holders of product were not inclined to make further concessions, while the demand for consumption remains so good at current quotations, as evidenced by the enormous shipments. The outgo of Monday in meats alone was reported at nearly 5,300,000 lbs, equal to 265 car-loads, besides 44 car-loads of lard and 11 car-loads of mess pork: making a total of 320 cars of product, besides beef and tallow.

MESS PORK—Was quiet, except in changes from February into March, at a slightly diminished premium. The market was a shade easier early, but a shade better than Monday's latest quotations. Sales were reported of 500 brls spot at $11.27½; 500 brls seller January at $11.20; 23,750 brls seller February at $11.25@11.32½; and 9,500 brls seller March at $11.40@11.45. Total, 34,250 brls. The market closed steady at $11.20@11.25 for spot; $11.20@11.22½ seller January; $11.30@11.32½ seller February; and $11.42½@11.45 seller March.

Prime mess was quoted at $10.25@11.25; and extra prime at $8.37½@8.50.

LARD—Was quiet and steady, but a shade easier, there being only a light demand. Sales were reported of 1,100 tcs cash at $7.37½@7.40; 1,500 tcs seller February at $7.45; and 2,250 tcs seller March at $7.50@7.52½. Total, 4,850 tcs. The market closed steady at $7.37½@7.40 spot or seller January; $7.42½@7.45 seller February; and $7.50@7.52½ seller March.

MEATS—Were in fair demand at unchanged prices; but with a shade more of firmness, as holders were less anxious to sell. The following were the transactions reported: 25 boxes shoulders at 4c; 20,000 lbs do at 4c; 50,000 lbs short ribs at 6c seller May; 200 boxes long and short clears at $5.77½; 50 boxes long clears (choice) at 6¼c; 100 boxes short clears at $5.92½; 60,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 6¾c; 175 boxes long cut hams at 7⅞@8¼c; and 20,000 lbs short rib bacon at $6.45 loose. The following table shows the closing price per 100 lbs on the principal cuts of meats:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. and sh. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$3.90	$5.62½	$5.62½	$5.75
Boxed	4.05	5.75	5.75	5.87½
January, boxed	4.05	5.75	5.75	5.87½
February, boxed	4.12½	5.87½	5.87½	6.00
March, boxed	4.25	6.00	6.00	6.12½

Long clears quoted at $5.50 loose, and $5.62½ boxed; Cumberlands, 6@6½c boxed; long cut hams, 7¼@7¾c boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 7@7½c for 18 and 15-lb averages; green hams, 6¼@6¾c for same averages; green shoulders, 3⅛@3⅜c.

Bacon quoted at 5¾@6c for shoulders, 6¾@7c for short ribs, 7@7¼c for short clears, 9½@10½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@7c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.50@10.00 for mess; $10.50@11.00 for extra mess; and $15.50@16.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7¼@7½c for city, and 7@7¼c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and neglected. There was little inquiry from the local trade, and scarcely any from shippers. The volume of transactions would have been very small, but for two round lots of low grades which changed hands. Stocks are very large, and prices depressed by that fact. Sales were reported of 200 brls winters on private terms; 225 brls spring extras, partly at $5.50; 1,000 brls spring supers and 80 brls buckwheat flour, both on private terms. Total, 1,505 brls. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, $6.75@7.25; good to prime brands of winters, $5.50@6.25; choice to fine spring, $5.50@6.00; fair to good spring, $4.75@5.25; low spring, $3.00@3.75; fair to good Minnesota springs, $5.25@5.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $5.75@6.25; patent springs, $7.00@9.00; low grade, $2.62½@3.75; rye, $3.25@3.40; buckwheat, $5.35@5.50.

BRAN—Was quiet and firmer. Sales were reported of 20 tons at $11.50 per ton track and free on board car.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 10 tons at $12.00, and 30 tons at $11.25 per ton.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $15.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was dull and rather weak, declining 1⅜c per bu, and closing ⅜@½c below the latest prices of Monday. Our receipts were smaller, and about equaled by the shipments, but the British markets were rather easier, with a decline of 6d per qr on cargoes on passage; while for prompt shipment there was no change, the quotation being 51s 6d. New York was dull and easier. This was probably due to the report of greater firmness in British consols, and the news altogether was provocative of weakness here, bringing out free sellers, while there was little disposition to buy for future, except to fill a few shorts. There was again a fair inquiry for shipment, and fresh receipts commanded a premium of about ⅛c over regular No. 2. Seller February was the leading deal; it opened at $1.07⅞@1.07⅝, declined to $1.07⅛, advanced to $1.07⅝, fell back to $1.07¼, and improved to $1.07⅝, closing at $1.07⅝. Seller March was quiet at about ⅝c over February, closing at $1.08⅛. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, was quoted at $1.06¾@1.07⅛, closing at $1.07⅛. Gilt-edged receipts of do closed at $1.07⅝. No. 1 at $1.07⅝, and No. 3 at $1.00⅛. Spot sales were reported of 1,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.07⅝; 68,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.06¾@1.07⅝; 1,400 bu No. 3 do at $1.00⅛; and 400 bu rejected do at 87c (being 2c lower); and 400 bu by sample at 92c, free on board car. Total, 72,200 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Was quiet and 1@1½c lower. Sale was limited to 1,000 bu No. 1 Minnesota at $1.12.

CORN—Was dull and irregularly easier. There was little change for this month or next, as the arrivals of No. 2 were very small, but May declined ⅜c, and closed ¼c lower, and the under grades were very weak. The British markets were quoted stronger, but New York was dull and Baltimore quiet, and the market here tended to sympathize with wheat, especially as colder weather is expected to materially improve both the quantity and quality of our receipts. There was very little demand from any quarter, the trade being about as near to a condition of paralysis as can well be imagined. Seller February sold early at 41c, fell off to 40⅞c, and improved to 41⅛c at the close; a few sales were made at 41⅛c. Seller March was about the same as February. Seller May sold at 42⅜@43⅛c, closing at 43c. Seller the month sold at 41⅛@42⅛c, closing at 42c. Gilt edged receipts of No. 2 and high mixed closed nominally at 42½c, and rejected in store at about 31c. Spot sales were reported of 800 bu high-mixed at 42½c; 400 bu new mixed at 32c; 800 bu do at 31c; 31,600 bu No. 2 at 41⅝@42⅛c; 800 bu rejected, in special bin, at 32½c; 8,400 bu new by sample at 30@33c on track; 400 bu old and new at 36c; and 9,200 bu new at 32½@35½c free on board cars. Total, 52,400 bu.

OATS—Were in better request, and firmer. The receipts were very light, and futures were bid up ⅛@¼c, this month and next, closing about ⅛c apart. Samples sold readily to the local trade, and most of the receipts were disposed of in this way. No. 2 regular was quoted at 24⅝@24⅝c, and gilt-edged receipts at 24⅝c. January sold at 24⅝@24⅝c and February at 24⅝c. May sold at 27⅝@28c. No. 2 white and rejected were not offered. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu fresh No. 2 at 24⅝c; 6,000 bu by sample at 25½@28⅛c on track; and 4,200 bu do at 25@27c free on board. Total, 10,800 bu.

RYE—Was in light local request at recent prices. No. 2 sold at 56c, and fresh receipts at 56½c. February was nominal at 56¾c, and January at 56c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 at 56½c; 800 bu No. 2 at 56½c; 400 bu by sample at 54c on track. Total, 2,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and easy at the recent range of prices. Futures were very quiet, and there was only a limited inquiry for car lots, the offerings of which were small. There were 19 cars, inspecting chiefly into the low grades. Samples were dull, no choice cars being on sale. January was quoted at 57⅛c, and February sold at 57⅛@58c, closing dull at the inside. No. 2 sold at 57⅛c, and fresh in special house at 58c. No. 3 sold at 38c, and feed at 37c. Extra No. 3 was quoted at 41@41½c. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 57⅛@58c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 38c; 1,200 bu feed at 37c; 1,200 bu by sample at 43@58c on track; and 800 bu do at 55c free on board. Total, 7,600 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales 130,000 bu at $1.07⅝@1.07⅛ for February.

Corn—5,000 bu at 41⅛c for February.

Oats—5,000 bu at 28c for May.

Mess Pork—250 brls at $11.45 for March.

Lard—500 tcs at $7.52½ seller March.

LATER.

Mess pork was quiet, with sales of 250 brls at $11.42½ for February.

Lard was in fair request, sales being reported of 3,250 tcs at $7.40 cash, $7.37½@7.40 for January, $7.45 for February, and $7.50@7.52½ for March.

Short ribs were steady, with sales of 250 boxes at $5.95.

Wheat was fairly active, and higher. The foreign markets were reported to be stronger, and exporters were buying in New York. February sold at $1.07⅛@1.07⅝, and closed at the outside. January was quoted at $1.07⅛, and March at $1.09.

Corn was steady at 41⅛@41⅛c for February, 43⅛c for May, and 42⅛@42⅛c for January.

Oats were quiet at 24⅛c for January, 24⅛c for February, and 28c for May.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was quiet and steady at $11.30@11.32½ for February and $11.42½@11.45 for March. Sales 250 brls at $11.30 for February.

Lard was steady at $7.42½ for February and $7.50@7.52½ for March. Sales 750 tcs at $7.40 for January and $7.45 for February.

Short ribs were firmer, sales being reported of 100,000 lbs seller February at $5.70.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at the standing quotation, $2.00@2.10.

BROOM-CORN—Was in light local request and steady. Quotations: Choice green hurl, 6@7c; red-tipped medium do, 5@5½c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5½@6c; red-tipped do, 4¾@5c; green covers and inside, 4¼@5c; stalk braid, 4¼@6c; red and inferior brush, 4@4½c; crooked, 3@4½c.

BUTTER—Trade did not display much vitality, yet in a quiet way a pretty liberal volume of business was accomplished. The demand, as heretofore, was principally centred in the better qualities, low and medium grades receiving but little attention. Prices ranged as before, and were nominally steady: Fancy creamery, 30@31c; good to choice grades, 20@26c; medium, 14@17c; inferior to common, 8@12c; roll, 13@18c.

BAGGING—The market remains dull. The few orders received were filled at the quotations given below: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23½c; Lewiston, 21½c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, singles, 14@15c; double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—Not much was doing beyond such small amounts as were needed for the pursuance of current trade, and for anything grading below "good" the market was wanting in strength. Prices ranged from 6@8c for inferior to 12@12½c for choice grades.

COAL—Met with a liberal demand. Both hard and soft varieties were firmly held at the annexed quotations: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.50; do nut and range, and small egg, $6.75; Piedmont, $7.50; Blossburg, $6.00@6.50; Briar Hill, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.50@5.00; Illinois, $3.50@4.00; Gartsherrie, $4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

COOPERAGE—The demand for manufactured work and stock is fair at the quotations: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.20; lard tierces, $1.40; flour barrels, 25@40c; bucked pork barrel staves, $17.00@18.00; rough do, $14.00@16.00; bucked tierce staves, $21.00@24.00; rough do, $17.00@20.00; whisky barrel staves, bucked, $25.00@30.00; hickory tight barrel hoop poles, $26.00@28.00 per 1,000; do tierce hoops, $16.00@17.00; oak tierce hoops, $14.00@15.00; do pork hoops, $12.00@13.00; flour barrel hoops, $6.50@7.00; flour barrel staves, $5.50@6.00; flour headings, 5½c per set.

DRESSED HOGS—The offerings were fair, but held above the views of buyers, and few sales were made. Car lots were inquired for by shippers at $4.50, but sellers refused to take less than $4.60@4.65. Sales were reported of 95 head, in lots, at $4.50.

EGGS—Were in light request at 18@20c. The receipts have fallen off.

FISH—Neither prices nor the character of the demand showed any change. Business is dull, and is likely to remain so throughout the present month, and in the meantime values will probably remain about steady. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, per ½-brl, $4.50@4.60; family white-fish, $2.75@3.00; trout, 3.25@3.50; mackerel, extra, per ½-brl, $13.05@14.00; No. 1 shore, $10.00@10.50; select mess, per ½-brl, $16.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 bay, $7.75@8.00; large family do, new, ½-brl, $6.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.80@2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.60@1.75; do, medium, $1.30@1.40; large family kits, $1.10@1.20; George's codfish, extra, $5.75@6.00; George's bank, $5.25@5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50; do, round, brls, $6.50; do ½-brls, $3.50; Norwegian split stockfish, 12½c per lb; smoked halibut, 9@10c; scaled herring, per box, 35c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Some demand existed both for domestic and foreign descriptions, but sales did not reach a very satisfactory aggregate. The general market was fairly steady. Below are the ruling prices:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@8c; figs, new layers, 12@17c; Turkish prunes, old, 8¼@9½c; do new, 10½@11c; French do, 13@14½c; raisins, layers, old, $1.50@1.55; do, new, $1.95@2.05; loose, Muscatel, $1.85@1.95; do new, $2.15@2.25; Valencia, new, 7¾@8c; Zante currants, old, 6¾@7c; new, 7¼@7½c; citron, 17@19c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 15@16c; Michigan do, old, 6¾@7c; Southern, new, 5@5½c; Soutern sliced, 7@7½c; peaches, halves, 6¼@7c; pared, 12@14c; blackberries, new, 9¼@9½c; raspberries, 32@34c; pitted cherries, 16@17c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@13c; almonds, Tarragona, 20@21c; French walnuts, 11@12c; Naples walnuts, 12@13c; Brazils, 5½@6c; pecans, Texas, 7@8c; River pecans, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 5@5½c; Tennessee do, 4¾@5c; Virginia do, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in little better local request at unchanged prices. The receipts are small now, and dealers are gradually reducing the stock in store. Quotations: Apples, $2.50@3.75 per brl; cranberries, cultivated, per brl, $8.00@9.00; wild and cultivated, $5.00@7.50; lemons, $4.00@5.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $8.00@10.00 per case; box oranges, $4.00@4.50; coast oranges, $8.00@9.00 per brl; Florida do, $4.00@4.50 per case.

GROCERIES—No marked changes were developed in the grocery market. Business continues to improve, and prices show more stability. Sugars are strong and show a tendency to advance. Coffees remain quiet, but are firmer than at the close of last week. Rice, sirups, molasses, soaps, etc., were about steady. Below are the prices current:

RICE—Carolina, 6¾@7½c; Louisiana, 6@7c.

COFFEE—O. G. Java, 26¾@27½c; Java, No. 2, 23¾@24¾c; choice to fancy Rio, 21½@22¼c; good to prime, 20½@21¼c; common to fair, 18½@19½c; roasting, 17½@17¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 10¾@11c; crushed, 10⅝@10¾c; granulated, 10⅜@10½c; powdered, 10½@10⅝c; A standard, 10@10⅛c; do No. 2, 9¾@9⅞c; extra C, 9½@9⅝c; C No. 1, 9⅜@9½c; C No. 2, 8¾@8⅞c; yellow, 8@8⅜c; New Orleans, common, 6½@6⅞c; good, 7@7½c; prime to choice, 7¾@8c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 50@53c; California silver drips, 55@60c; good sugar-house sirup, 42@45c; extra do, 50@55c. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 53@55c; do, prime, 50@52c; common to good, 35@42c; common molasses, 35@40c; black strap, 33@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@18½c; cloves, 42@45c; cassia, 24@25c; pepper, 15½@16c; nutmegs, No. 1, 95c@$1.05; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAP—True Blue, 5½c; German mottled, 6@6½c; Blue Lily, 6c; White Lily, 5¾c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5½@5½c.

HAY—Was in moderate demand, the lower grades being easier in consequence of larger receipts. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 do, $8.75@9.00; mixed, $8.50; upland prairie, $9.00@9.25; No. 1 prairie, $8.00; slough, $5.00@6.00.

HIDES—Were steady. Receipts small, and demand fair: City butchers, cows, 6¾c; steers, 7¼@7¾c; green cured, light, 9c; heavy, 8c; damaged, 7c; part cured, 7@8c; green salted kip, 9c; green calf, 12½c; flint and prime dry kip and calf, 14@16c; dry-salted hides, 12c; dry flint do, 14@16c; deacon skins, 45@50c; sheep pelts, wool estimated, 30@33c.

HOPS—Were quiet at 6@8c. *Wells' Circular* of Jan. 4 says: "The year opens with a brisk market, the demand still running chiefly on low to fair grades at late prices. There is a growing scarcity of choice export hops, and those of our dealers who are favored by orders experience great difficulty in finding the quality to suit. Receipts for the week, 2,000 bales; total receipts since Sept. 1, 1877, 86,286; total receipts for same period in 1876, 44,850; export clearances for the week, 2,476; total exports since Sept. 1, 1877, 43,701."

LUMBER—Was quiet and unchanged. Dealers seem to think that another week of good winter weather will stimulate business. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	$ 34.00
Third clear, 1 inch	28.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	29.00@30.00
First and second clear dressed siding	16.00@18.50
First common dressed siding	14.50@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00@26.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	17.00
Box boards, A, 14 inches and upwards	33.00
Box boards, B, 14 inches and upwards	28.00
Box boards, C	17.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25.00@30.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	22.00@27.00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 inch	17.00
D or common stock boards	14.00@15.00
Common lumber—outside prices are for dry:	
Fencing, No. 1, 14 to 16 ft	11.00@12.50
Fencing do, 12 to 20 ft	10.50@12.00
Fencing, No. 2	9.00@10.50
Common boards, 10 to 20 ft	11.00@12.50
Cull boards	10.00@11.00
Dimension stuff	10.50@11.50
Dimension stuff, 20 to 30 ft	12.00@20.00
Small timber, 6x6 to 8x8	10.50@12.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@10.00
Pickets, select, dressed and headed	18.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, "A" standard	2.50@ 2.60
Shingles, "A" choice to extra	2.65@ 2.75

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet and unchanged. Small orders are coming in, and trade promises to improve as soon as grain commences to move freely from the farms. Quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $7.50; do IX, 10x14, $10.00@; roofing, 14x20, IC, $7.25; do, 14x20, IX, $9.75.

PIG TIN—Large, 20c; small, 21c; bar, 22c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 15c; extra, 17c.

LEAD—Pig, 6¾c; bar, 7c; lead pipe, 7½c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 30c; sheathing copper, 28c.

SHEET ZINC—8c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 3 2-10c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 13½c; American planished A, 11c; B, 9½c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 14c, with discount of 35 per cent.

BAR IRON—Common, $1.90@2.00.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 4, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 45 per cent. Fence wire, 4¼c.

NAILS—Were steady at $2.60 rates.

OILS—Trade was quiet, with prices ranging as on the two preceding days. Carbon was active, but other lines ruled very quiet. We quote: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 14½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 18½c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 23½c; Michigan legal test, 27½c; Elaine, 26c; extra winter lard oil, 73c; No. 1 66c; No. 2, 60c; linseed, raw, 59c; boiled, 62c; whale, winter-bleached, 70c; sperm, $1.80; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.00; do extra, 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 55c; Straits, 58c; winter, miners' oil, 60c; turpentine, 37c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 15c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 14c; gasoline, 87 deg., 20@22c; West Virginia oil, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 25c.

POTATOES—Were steady under a moderate local inquiry. The stock in the hands of the smaller grocers is getting low, and a good city trade is expected as soon as potatoes can be handled without freezing. Store lots are quoted at 45@50c.

POULTRY AND GAME—The local demand was small, but fine stock was inquired for by shippers, turkeys being chiefly wanted. The offerings were larger, but most of the stock was badly frozen. Game was steady: Chickens, dressed, 6@8c per lb; ducks, do, 7@9c; turkeys, do, 8@9c; geese, do, 8@9c; prairie chickens, $4.00@4.50; partridges, $2.50; quail, $1.75@2.00; venison, 6@8c.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. The offerings were small, and parties who held orders said they were unable to fill them. Timothy was quoted at $1.20@1.30. Flax was scarce and firm at $1.30@1.35. Clover was slow at $4.70@4.80.

SALT—Was in moderate request and steady: Saginaw or New York fine salt, $1.10; ordinary coarse, $1.30; dairy, with bags, $2.40; dairy, without bags, $3.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $3.25.

TOBACCO—Only a light business is doing in this branch. Prices remain steady as given below:

BLACK-WORK—Common to medium, 38@42c; good, 43@46c; fine, 48@52c; fancy, 53@55c.

BRIGHT-WORK—Common to medium, 40@45c; good to choice, 48@58c; extra, 60@65c; light-pressed, 52@70c; bright twist, 48@65c.

FINE CUT—Common to fair, 38@45c; medium to good, 48@58c; choice to fancy, 68@80c.

SMOKING—Common to medium, in paper, 28@33c; good, 34@38c; common to medium, in cloth, 38@48c; good, 54@58c; choice to fancy, 60c@$1.00.

WHISKY—Was quiet and unchanged. Sale was reported of 100 brls raw at $1.05 per gallon.

TEAS—The demand was only fair. Prices were steady and firm as follows:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 28@32c; good do, 36@38c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53c; fine, 53@58c; finest, 60@62c; choice, 68@73c; choicest, 80@85c; fancy, 95c@1.05.

IMPERIAL—Common, 26@30c; good do, 33@38c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 73@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 25@28c; good do, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 88@98c.

JAPAN—Common, 24@28c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 52@55c; choicest, 55@65c.

OOLONGS—Common, 26@28c; good common, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good medium, 41@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 53@56c; choice, 58@60c; choicest, 60@75c.

WOOD—We quote the market dull and unchanged at $6.50 for maple; $6.00 for beech; and $4.00 for slab, delivered.

WOOL—Was quiet and steady. The stock in all the leading markets of the country is unusually light, and the imports are likely to be small unless prices advance considerably. Quotations: Medium unwashed wools, 23@28c; fine do, 22@26c; coarse do, 22@25c; fine fleece washed, 37@40c; medium do, 38@40c; coarse do, 35@37c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to good, 36@41c. Colorado Wool—Fine improved, 27@30c; medium do, 25@30c; coarse do, 22@24c; coarse common, 18@21c; black, 18@24c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,034	28,770	627
Tuesday	4,000	42,000	1,500
Total	6,034	70,770	2,127
Same time last week	4,551	41,128	1,788
Week before last	1,729	20,677	816
Shipments—			
Monday	881	2,392	....

CATTLE—There was no considerable change in the character of the demand or in prices. Although the offerings were twice as numerous as on the previous day, there was no oversupply, all who were willing to part with their stock at Monday's prices finding ready buyers. Sales did not have as wide a range as usual, $2.75 being the lowest and $5.45 the highest reported, while most of the trading was done at $3.00@4.75. The quality was a fair average, and nothing more. Few strictly choice droves were to be seen, nor were inferior and common lots very prominent. Local butchers purchased chiefly at $2.75@3.25; feeders at $3.00@3.40; and shippers at $3.75@4.75 for fair to choice. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$5.15@5.40
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	4.50@4.90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.00@4.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.50@3.85
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@3.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	2.75@3.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.25
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	3.00@5.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
88	1,473	$5.45	17	1,224	$4.00
15	1,466	5.00	17	1,132	4.05
16	1,337	4.90	16	1,189	4.00
16	1,397	4.90	19	1,205	4.00
90	1,382	4.75	31	1,509	4.00
47	1,380	4.85	47	1,363	3.95
16	1,359	4.85	14	1,220	3.90
31	1,428	4.80	17	1,089	3.90
16	1,345	4.75	19	1,012	3.85
30	1,342	4.70	18	1,030	3.85
17	1,393	4.65	34	1,148	3.80
31	1,378	4.62½	20	1,090	3.75
47	1,379	4.60	32	1,160	3.60
17	1,346	4.60	13	1,863	3.60
15	1,346	4.50	20	976	3.55
17	1,283	4.50	16	1,013	3.55
32	1,310	4.50	17	1,271	3.50
15	1,346	4.50	15 oxen	1,382	3.25
15	1,315	4.40	15 bulls	1,545	3.25
35	1,250	4.40	17	1,066	3.25
17	1,313	4.35	20	1,012	3.25
36	1,168	4.25	54	775	3.25
16	1,240	4.27½	67	1,186	3.87½
35	1,179	4.20	10 cows	909	3.00
23	1,300	4.20	11 cows	931	3.00
34	1,215	4.15	21 cows	891	3.00
30	1,147	4.15	13 cows	1,014	2.80
15	1,218	4.10	15	801	2.75
18	1,220	4.10			

HOGS—The receipts, though not greatly in excess of the number looked for, were unprecedentedly heavy for the time of year, and, with every probability that the arrivals for Wednesday and Thursday will also prove large, there was a disposition among buyers to hold off for lower prices. Holders not being very prompt in responding to their demands for concessions, but little activity was developed during the opening hours, but toward the middle of the forenoon, at a reduction from Monday's closing prices of 5@10c, trade became active, and continued fairly animated to the close, when it was found that by far the larger part of the supply had been worked off. Most of the hogs sold at $4.00@4.10, or at $4.05 for light, and at $4.00@4.10 for common to prime heavy packing hogs. Shippers paid $4.10@4.25 for good to fancy heavy. Skips and inferior goods generally sold at $3.00@3.75. Closing quotations were $4.00@4.05 for light and $4.00@4.10 for packing hogs—a decline since Saturday of 15c.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
44	395	$4.25	53	292	$4.10	110	240	$4.05
92	402	4.25	88	300	4.10	99	303	4.05
80	419	4.20	67	311	4.10	67	273	4.05
39	411	4.20	62	308	4.10	104	314	4.05
41	422	4.20	103	360	4.10	56	306	4.05
88	380	4.15	39	362	4.10	59	290	4.05
94	363	4.15	51	303	4.05	60	246	4.00
50	400	4.15	101	249	4.05	64	210	4.00
45	378	4.15	109	228	4.05	50	269	4.00
61	313	4.12½	51	312	4.05	49	297	4.00
51	343	4.12½	50	272	4.05	62	193	4.00
36	296	4.12½	60	273	4.05	105	244	4.00
43	343	4.10	57	290	4.05	60	306	4.00
49	334	4.10	38	309	4.05	31	263	4.00
55	306	4.10	49	300	4.05	52	271	4.00
46	311	4.10	49	180	4.05	55	290	4.00
41	347	4.10	30	171	4.05	26	303	4.00
207	281	4.10	84	187	4.05	47	289	4.00
175	298	4.10	49	281	4.05	70	256	4.00
77	344	4.10	65	286	4.05	30	286	4.00
47	324	4.10	40	211	4.05	55	288	4.00
48	279	4.10	56	214	7.05	29	192	4.00
38	320	4.10	60	263	4.05	63	269	4.00
46	270	4.10	48	350	4.05	62	205	4.00
177	327	4.10	41	200	4.05	116	260	4.00
45	342	4.10	48	183	4.05	58	194	4.00
122	335	4.10	46	185	4.05	51	282	4.00
56	318	4.10	84	321	4.05	44	154	3.75
112	312	4.10	100	232	4.05	65	132	3.50

SHEEP—There was a good demand from the shipping and local trade, and the supply was picked up at $2.87½@5.00 for inferior to extra qualities,—the bulk at $3.20@4.00 for common to medium. The following were reported:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
45	130	$5.00	47	81	$3.40
119	88	3.65	170	98	4.00
176	90	3.20	48	101	4.00
18	67	2.87½	83	116	4.50
29	89	3.25	176	92	3.20

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 205; for the week thus far, 7,225; demand chiefly speculative; slim attendance of purchasers; butchers and medium shippers, $4.15@4.85; choice to extra steers, $5.00@5.70; cows and heifers, $3.20@4.10; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.00; bulls, $3.02@4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,400; for the week, 13,000; fair demand; shippers the principal buyers; offerings generally good; fair to good Western sheep, $4.25@5.00; common, $3.80@4.10; Western lambs, $5.00@5.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,400; for the week, 19,900; fair demand; Yorkers, good to choice, $4.20@4.25; heavy grades, fair to choice, $4.15@4.25; common, $3.90@4.00; light pigs, $3.50@4.00; stags and sows, $2.75@3.60; offerings compare favorably with last week; packers and shippers the principal buyers.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—HOGS—Easier; only a moderate demand; tending downward; light, $3.60@3.75; packing, $3.80@4.05; butchers' to extra, $4.00@4.10; receipts, 10,900.

CATTLE—Good demand at full prices; prime to choice native shipping steers, $4.75@5.12½; fair to good native shipping steers, $3.90@4.50; do butchers', $3.65@4.00; good to choice cows and heifers, $3.37½@4.00; feeding steers, $3.60@3.85; corn-fed Texans, $3.00@4.00; receipts, 425.

SHEEP—In fair demand; good heavy muttons especially wanted; good to choice, $3.75@4.50; common to fair, $3.25@3.72½; receipts, 200.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 85 head through, and 731 of yard stock; prime, $5.30 to $5.50; good to fair, $5.00@5.25; common, $4.00@4.75.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 3,740 head; Yorkers, $4.25@4.35; Philadelphias, $4.50@4.60.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 4,700 head; selling, $3.60@5.25.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Jan. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 707; weather intensely cold (12 deg. below zero); market firmer; extra, $7.25@7.75; first quality, $6.00@7.00; second, $5.75; third, $4.50@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,714; market steady; sales in lots, $2.25@2.75 each; extra, $3.50@5.50, or 3@5½c per lb.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—HOGS—Dull and drooping; common, $3.50@3.90; light, $3.95@4.10; packing, $4.00@4.20; butchers', $4.25@4.30; receipts, 11,820; shipments, none.

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

In dry-goods circles business is dull—unqualifiedly so. There is no use in attempting to disguise it; it is apparent on all sides. In comparison with the closing weeks of December there possibly is some little increase in the demand,—the weather and the condition of the country roads having undergone a change for the better,—but the improvement is too slight to attract attention, and he who reports business as unimproved does not hit wide of the mark. 'Tis true that January is usually one of the quietest months of all the year, but if the present condition of trade may be accepted as a criterion the volume of business for January, 1878, will prove to be the lightest that our jobbers have accomplished for a number of years. Notwithstanding the notable lack of demand the market maintains an unequivocally firm tone for all standard productions, whether of cotton or wool. Indeed, within the past fortnight there has been a considerable appreciation in the values of certain lines of cotton textiles. Colored goods, for instance, have advanced from ½@1½c per yard, and are very firm at the improvement. The strength now characterizing the cotton-goods market arises from the well known fact that stocks between manufacturers and consumers are lighter than have been known for many years, and that, based upon the present price of the raw material, prices of the manufactured article are too low. Collections are reported slow.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Business remains quiet in all branches; colored cottons in fair demand and firm; Otis and Warren denims advanced ½c; bleached cottons dull; prints quiet and steady; spring cassimeres and worsted coatings being delivered in fair lots to the clothing trade. Foreign goods quiet.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 67s; Western, 55s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 34s; short ribs, 34s; long clear, 32s; short clear, 33s 6d; shoulders, 27s; hams, 42s. Lard, 41s. Prime mess beef, 85s; India mess beef, 93s; extra India mess, 114s. Cheese, 64s. Tallow, 40s 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat in moderate demand. Corn strong. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather easier; fair average No. 2 spring, 52s 6d. Corn a shade dearer; fair average American mixed, 29s 9d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat about 6d cheaper; fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 51s 6d. Fair average quality of new American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 27s 6d@28s.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 28s; No. 2, 27s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s 2d; spring, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 10s 6d; white, No. 1, 12s 11d; No. 2, 12s 8d; club, No. 1, 13s 3d; No. 2, 12s 11d. Corn—New, 28s 9d; old, 29s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 56s. Lard, 41s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—2:30 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No 1, 12s; No. 2, 11s 3d. Corn—New, 29s; old, 29s 9d. Breadstuffs generally steady.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—COTTON—Moderate inquiry; 6⅝@6 9-16d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Receipts for 3 days, 21,000 qrs, all American; California white wheat, 12s 8d@12s 11d; do club, 12s 11d@13s 3d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s 6d@11s 3d; do winter, 11s 3d@12s. Flour—Western canal, 27s@28s; extra State not quoted. Corn—Western mixed, 29s 9d; new do, 29s. Oats—American, 3s. Barley—American, 3s 11d. Peas—Canadian, 37s.

CLOVER SEED—45@50s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 56s. Prime mess beef, 85s. Lard—American, 41s. Bacon—Long clear, 32s; short do, 33s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 64s.

TALLOW—40s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7s 3d; refined, 10s 9d.

LINSEED OIL—29s 6d.

RESIN—Common, 5s 3d@5s 6d; pale do, 13s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—25s.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—TALLOW—39s 6d.

REFINED PETROLEUM—9s 9d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 8.—PETROLEUM—29s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—GRAIN—Spring wheat fairly active, chiefly for prompt delivery and shipment, though to a respectable aggregate in the option line; values for prompt delivery without important alteration in the instances of strictly prime qualities, though quoted for poorer qualities ½@1c per bu lower; option offerings more urgent, Northwestern holding its own comparatively well as to price, though without reported transactions; 52,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota spring in store and afloat at $1.37½@1.38; 16,000 bu in store at $1.37½; 64,000 bu No. 3 Milwaukee spring at $1.28@1.29. The movement in corn was moderately active; offered more freely, and quoted ½@1c per bu cheaper, closing weak; mixed Western and unmerchantable ungraded at 54@58c. Rye held above the views of buyers and very quiet; Western quoted at 72@75c. Moderate demand for most kinds of oats, with values quoted a trifle weaker under more liberal offerings of most kinds; mixed Western, 3,500 bu, at 38@39½c; white Western, 1,400 bu, at 39@40c; No 2 Chicago nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, 3,400 bu, at 39¼@39½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork in fair demand for early delivery; quoted unsettled as to price; sales of 621 brls within a range of $12.40@12.75 for ordinary to favorite brands; other kinds nominal; for forward delivery Western mess quiet, with January option at $12.30@12.50; February, $12.30@12.50; March, $12.50@12.60; April, $12.55@12.65; no sales reported. Cut meats in moderate demand at about steady rates. Bacon quoted about steady; sales Western at 6 5-16c. Western steam lard a trifle weaker for early delivery on a fairly active movement; sales of 1,289 tcs new at $7.90@7.92½, closing at $7.90; 1,000 tcs to arrive at $7.90; for forward delivery in fair request; January option, $7.90 bid; February, $7.92½ asked; March, $8.02½ asked; April, $8.10 asked; sales of 1,750 tcs January at $7.92½; 3,000 tcs February at $7.95; 1,500 tcs March at $8.02½@8.05; and 1,250 tcs April at $8.10@8.12½; refined more active for the Continent; quoted at $8.35.

TALLOW—In moderate demand; quoted firm; sales of 75,000 lbs at $7.50@7.62½, as to quality.

SUGAR—Raw firm on a basis of 7⅛@7⅜c for fair to good refining Cuba, though without animation; no sales reported; refined in moderate request, with cut loaf quoted at 9⅞@10c.

WHISKY—A very tame market noted, with values quoted nominal at about $1.09.

FREIGHT—More demand reported for grain accommodation, especially in the chartering line, with rates showing more firmness; from the provision and cotton trades fair inquiry also noted at steady figures; in most other lines but little animation; rates somewhat irregular; for Liverpool, room for grain quoted scarce and firm at 8¼@8½d per bu by sail; 8¼@8½d by steam; from the West, through freight, 2,700 pkgs bacon and lard, within a range of 75@82c per 100 lbs.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—COTTON—Quiet; 11⅛@11⅜c; futures firm; January, 11.23@11.24c; February, 11.37@11.38c; March, 11.51@11.53c; April, 11.64@11.65c; May, 11.77@11.78c; June, 11.88@11.89c; July, 11.95@11.96c; August, 12.01@12.03c.

FLOUR—Market easier; a shade more doing; receipts, 13,000 brls; No. 2, $3.00@4.10; super State and Western, $4.75@5.10; common to good extra, $5.10@5.50; good to choice, $5.50@6.00; white wheat extra, $6.05@6.75; fancy, $6.80@8.25; extra Ohio, $5.20@7.50; St. Louis, $5.25@8.25; Minnesota patent process, $7.40@9.00. Rye flour steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Steady; export in fair demand; receipts, 99,000 bu; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.28@1.29; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.31½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.34@1.34½; No. 1 spring, $1.37@1.38; No. 2 spring, February, $1.30@1.31; No. 2 Northwestern, January, $1.32½@1.33½. Rye quiet; Western, 71@74c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn—Moderate trade; receipts, 29,000 bu; high mixed, 57c; steam mixed, 58@58½c; ungraded Western mixed, 64c; ungraded new Western mixed, 54@58c; No. 2, January, 62½@63c. Oats moderately active; receipts, 10,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 36@40c; white do, 37@44½c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses—New Orleans unchanged; foreign nominal. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; crude, 6⅞c; refined, 12½c; united, 37@45c.

TALLOW—Firm at 7½@7⅝c.

STRAINED RESIN—Steady and unchanged.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady and unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand active and unchanged. Beef quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs steady and unchanged. Lard—Prime steam, $7.90@7.92½.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 8.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; amber, $1.41@1.45; red, $1.38@1.40; white, $1.45@1.50. Corn—Market dull; yellow, 64c; mixed, 63@63½c; sail, 57½@58c; January, 57¾@58¼c; February, 58¼@58¾c; March, 58@58½c. Oats—Firm and unchanged. Rye, 68@70c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; more active. Mess pork, $12.50@13.00. Lard—City kettle, $7.75@8.00.

BUTTER—In fair demand; unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 11¾c; crude, 9¾@9⅞c.

WHISKY—$1.10.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu; oats, 1,400.

WOOL—Steady; firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Western Virginia XX and above, 44@47c; X, 43@45c; medium, 44@46c; coarse, 35@40c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, 39@42c; medium, 44@45c; coarse, 35@36c; combing, washed, 50@56c; unwashed, 36@37c; Canada combing, 50@51c; fine unwashed, 28@30c; coarse and medium unwashed, 29@32c; tub washed, 40@44c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—COTTON—Quiet; 10¾c; sales, 250 bales; receipts, 900; shipments, 1,300; stock, 38,000.

FLOUR—Quiet but firm; extra fall, $5.10@5.25; family, $5.70@5.90.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 red fall, $1.22 cash; No. 3 do, $1.18 bid cash; $1.18½ January; $1.21½@1.22¼ February. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed, 41⅜@42⅛c January; 41⅜@41½c February; 41⅝@42c March. Oats steady and firm; No. 2, 28½c cash; 27¼c February. Rye inactive and lower; 58½c cash; 58c bid February. Barley dull; No. 3 spring, 44@47c.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged; $1.04.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier, but good demand for soft lots; $11.30@11.40 cash; $11.25 bid January; $11.45 bid February. Lard firmer; $7.30. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, $3.95 for March. Bulk clear ribs, $5.75 bid cash and January; $5.80 bid February, and fully cured. Bacon dull; clear rib, $6.62½ January. Sweet-pickled hams, 15 lbs av, 7c at Keokuk.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,300 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull and lower; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and January, $1.38⅛; February, $1.40 bid. Corn—Western quiet and easier; Western mixed, spot, and January, 58⅛c; February, 58¾@58⅞c; Western steamer, 53⅝@53⅞c. Oats quiet and steady; Western white, 36@38c; do mixed, 34@35c. Rye quiet and easier at 61@63c.

HAY—Dull but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and heavy. Pork, $13.00. Bulk meats—Packed shoulders, 5⅛c; clear rib sides, 7c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¼@7c; clear rib sides, 7⅜@8c. Hams, 12@13c. Lard—Refined, 8¾c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominally lower at 12⅛c.

COFFEE—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,300 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None to-day.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat opened dull and lower; closed firmer; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.28⅛; amber Michigan, spot, $1.28⅛; January, $1.28; February, $1.29⅛; No. 2 red winter, January, $1.28; February, $1.26½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan, $1.22; No. 3 spring, $1.13. Corn dull; No. 2, spot, 49c; new, 43c; rejected, 48½c; new, 41c; new damaged, 37c. Oats dull; No. 2 spot, 28½c; January, 28c.

CLOVER SEED—Mammoth, $4.70; prime, $4.65@4.65.

HOGS—$4.70, all weights.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 7,500 bu.

GRAIN IN STORE—523,000 bu wheat, 19,000 bu corn, 151,000 bu oats.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 8—4 p. m.—GRAIN—Closed with wheat quiet, but firm; extra white Michigan, $1.33; amber Michigan, February, $1.31; No. 1 red winter, $1.30; No. 2, do, February, $1.27⅜.

HOGS—Dressed, $4.65@4.85.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 8.—COTTON—Dull; 10¾c.

FLOUR—Steady and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat steady, with a fair demand; prime red, $1.25@1.27. Corn firm; 41@42c. Oats steady and firm; 29@32c. Rye dull; 62@64c. Barley dull and lower to sell; No. 3 spring, 44@45c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand; $11.50. Lard—Market dull and prices a shade lower; steam, $7.42½@7.45; kettle, $7.75@8.25. Bulk meats inactive and lower; $4.00; $5.62½@5.70; $5.87½. Boxed meats nominally unchanged. Bacon scarce and firm; quiet; $6.00; $7.00; $7.25. Green meats easier; shoulders, $3.75; sides, $5.40; hams, 16 lbs average, $6.12½; 14 lbs do, $7.00@7.12½.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady at $1.03.

BUTTER—Stronger; choice Western Reserve, 25c; Central Ohio, 20@23c.

LINSEED OIL—Steady; fair demand; 59c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; opened ⅛c lower; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.13½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.13; No. 2 do, $1.09¼; January, $1.08¾; February, $1.08⅛@1.08⅝; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.05. Corn quiet; No. 2, 42@42½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 24⅜c. Rye neglected; No. 1, 56c. Barley nominally, cash, 66c; February, 64⅞@64½c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; inactive. Mess pork nominal; $11.35. Prime steam lard, $7.45; kettle, $7.87½.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady with a fair demand; $4.50@4.60.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 42,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 52,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8.—COTTON—Quiet at 10¾c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; red, $1.23; amber and white, $1.25@1.28. Corn—Market dull; white, 43c; mixed, 42c. Oats—Market dull; white, 33c; mixed, 32c. Rye nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $12.00@12.50. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce, $8.00@8¼c; do kegs, 9@9½c. Bulk meats quiet; 4¼c for shoulders; 6@6¼c for clear rib; Bacon quiet; clear rib sides, 7c; clear sides, 7¼c. Hams-sugar-cured, 10@11c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.03.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 8.—FLOUR—Fancy, $6.00@6.75; family, $5.50@5.65.

GRAIN—Wheat unchanged. Corn—New mixed, 37½@38c. Rye, 58@57c. Oats, 26@27c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and lower; shoulders, $3.90@4.00; clear rib, $5.65@5.70. Hams, 8¾c. Lard, $7.50.

HOGS—$4.00. Receipts, 3,000 head.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 8—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged; steady demand.

GRAIN—Corn firmer; mixed and yellow, 59¼@60c. Oats firmer; in demand at unchanged prices.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal; $1.09.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected; No. 1 Milwaukee club nominally at $1.26; No. 2, $1.21. Corn dull; sales 6 cars new Western at 44@47c track, according to quality. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 8.—GRAIN—No. 1 Milwaukee club wheat, $1.34; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.45. Corn—No. 2 Toledo, 59c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—Legal holiday. But little business. Markets nominally unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Jan. 8.—HIGHWINES—Steady at $1.04; sales 300 brls.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Jan. 8.—COTTON—Easier; middling, 10⅜c; net receipts, 874 bales; gross, 880; sales, 2,423.

MOBILE, Jan. 8.—COTTON—Quiet and easy; middling, 10½c; net receipts, 2,566 bales; sales, 1,500; exports, coastwise, 700.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—COTTON—Easier; middling, 10⅞@10¾c; net receipts, 1,802 bales; sales, 1,000; exports to France, 300.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 8.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; 10½c; net receipts, 2,569 bales; gross receipts, 2,6[illegible]; sales, 2,500; coastwise, 1,816.

PETROLEUM.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 8.—PETROLEUM—The market opened quiet but firm at $1.43⅝ for united, advancing to $1.45, with sales, and declining to $1.38⅝, closing at $1.40 bid. Shipments for the 6th and 7th insts. aggregate 28,260 brls.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 8.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged, standard white, 110 test, 11c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 8.—PETROLEUM—Crude unsettled; $1.57½ at Parker's for immediate delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 8.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm; 29½c.

THE CHICAGO KANSAS COLONY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SPEARVILLE, Kan., Jan. 4.—The colony that left Chicago on the 15th of November, composed of about twenty-two families, have all settled in and about this place. When we came here there were two buildings on the town site—now there are twenty-six, and the lumber is on the ground for four others. Some have taken claims near the town, and are building homes thereon, and many of them are now at work breaking the prairie. This is a fine climate, and a good soil—the best wheat belt in the West. A poor man can become his own master sooner here than in any other country that I was ever in. I love the old home in the city on the lake, but it is not the place for the poor man, where he has to buy all he has to live upon. Here the winters are not so cold or so long as there, and labor is wanted here; there labor is a drug. This country is the place for the poor man. All kinds of mechanics are wanted here; all kinds of trades can find a profitable field to operate in, and, best of all, the farmer can do better than in any new country now open for settlement. This climate is so mild that thousands of cattle are kept on the prairies all winter without any feed but grass. I visited a herd of 1,500 only yesterday, and they looked finely, and the herders said that in four weeks green grass would come on the streams, and then the stock would do much better. Horses are raised without any cost at all, only to salt them once in two weeks; and sheep do splendidly. Besides we can raise anything here that will grow in any other country. One man raised five acres of peanuts, and in the fall he turned in his hogs, and 100 have been well fatted upon the ground, and now 100 head more are wintering on the leavings of the first. I would advise any one that can leave the crowded city to come here. If any want any further information they may address W. V. JOHNSTON.

BANKRUPTCY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—One of the manifest evils of the Bankrupt law, not to speak of the minor frauds perpetrated by the Ring which runs the machinery of the law, is the facility with which non-resident creditors are swindled out of their debts and their money. The modus operandi is as follows: Moses & Co., highly respectable, honorable, and upright merchants, find themselves in failing circumstances, and apply to their legal advisers, who have a monopoly of this kind of business, and make a contract for a composition and discharge. The first step is to file an involuntary petition in bankruptcy. The second is to address a printed circular to all of their creditors, in which, among other things, is stated the great misfortune which has overtaken the firm and the compulsory bankruptcy, and advising the creditors to send a power of attorney to prove the debt and act in the matter to Messrs. Trumpet, Blossom & Cranberry, "well reputable attorneys of this city, who will look after the claims and attend to the debt without cost." The third step is to call a composition meeting, at which 20 or 25 per cent is offered, and the result is that the composition is accepted and the debtors discharged. Now, if the composition due is examined, it will be found to have been signed by the attorneys who have received powers to act from the creditors, and who at the time have been the active agents of the debtors under a contract to put him through. It is only necessary to search the files of the Bankrupt Court in this city to prove the truth of every word here stated. The names of any number of cases can be given in verification of these facts. All of this may be perfectly legal and professional, but it is swindling nevertheless.

[illegible]

THE COUR[T]

Judge Drummond Dec[ides] the Unhappy W[hisky] Men.

Record of Judgments, Divorces, Bankr[uptcy] Etc.

Judge Drummond yesterday [overruled the de]murrers to the pleas of the wh[isky] assessment cases against them[.] ties. The general defense was, [that the assess]ment was fraudulent and void[.] defendants also set up that an [agreement had] been made with the Governme[nt that they] were to be let alone on giving [information] and pleading guilty to a count [...] Other defendants pleaded th[at they had re]ceived a pardon from the G[overnment, and] therefore could not be sued f[...] pardon released them from [...] general result of the decision is [...] prima facie validity of the [assessment,] throwing the burden of proving [...] the whisky men.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Judge Drummond Decides Against the Unhappy Whisky Men.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, Bankruptcies, Etc.

Judge Drummond yesterday decided the demurrers to the pleas of the whisky men in the assessment cases against them and their sureties. The general defense was, that the assessment was fraudulent and void. Some of the defendants also set up that an agreement had been made with the Government by which they were to be let alone on giving up their property and pleading guilty to a count of an indictment. Other defendants pleaded that they had received a pardon from the Government, and therefore could not be sued for taxes, as the pardon released them from everything. The general result of the decision is to establish the prima facie validity of the assessment, and throwing the burden of proving its invalidity on the whisky men.

As to the first point, the Judge sustained the demurrers, but as it was the desire of the counsel on both sides to obtain his views on the merits of the defense, he would give his opinion more in full. He held that those pleas which declared that there was an agreement between the Government and the defendants that, in consequence of certain acts being performed,—the testimony given by them in favor of the Government,—there should be exemption from taxes or penalty, were not good pleas in bar to the action. Those were not questions of fact to be passed on by the jury, but questions for the Court to consider, whether it was proper for the Government to prosecute the defendants, and, if prosecuted, whether there should be any punishment or penalty imposed.

As to a pardon, the Judge held that it did not affect the mere question of taxation, but that, if the tax was otherwise valid by law, it was collectable irrespective of the pardon. Although the assessment by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of a tax on a party was of itself prima facie evidence of the legality of the tax, and when it was placed in the hands of the Collector it was his duty to collect it. Yet if there were averments in a plea in an action brought upon a bond given by the distillers with sureties, to show that the assessment was invalid and illegal, it constituted a good defense, notwithstanding the distillers may not have made an application to the proper authorities to have the assessment abated or vacated. It was not competent for the Commissioner to make an assessment by his mere arbitrary will, but if, in good faith, he made an assessment upon information which was insufficient, or proof which was imperfect, that did not affect or impair the validity of the assessment.

The main controversy in the case was as to the effect of an assessment made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as against the sureties on the bond. The Government contended that when it was made by the Commissioner, and the distillers did not appeal to the proper authorities to abate it, they were bound thereby, and their sureties; that the assessment then became as against them final and conclusive, and there could be no inquiry made into its validity. The Judge decided that this was not the fact, but that if it appeared upon the pleadings that the Commissioner had no authority under the facts to make the assessment, that it was competent for the sureties to insist upon that as a defense. He further held that if the declaration averred the Commissioner had made the assessment, it was prima facie sufficient without showing the cause or reason why he made the assessment. It must be presumed to be made for sufficient cause and was prima facie valid. But it was competent to show that the assessment had been fraudulently made by the Commissioner.

The Judge gave leave to the defendants to file new pleas by the 14th inst. showing the facts, which indicated that the assessments were invalid or illegal, or made without authority of law. In conclusion, he remarked that he hoped the cases would go to the United States Supreme Court, as the questions involved were delicate and very important.

LEFT IN THE LURCH.

A bill was filed yesterday by Charles L. Epps and Joseph F. Greer, copartners in the business of manufacturing malt, against the Central National Bank of Chicago, its Receiver, O. R. Glover, and the Merchants' National Bank of New York, to restrain the sale of 10,000 bushels of malt. The complainants state that for a long time past they have been customers of the Central National Bank, and have run a line of discount, averaging $20,000 continually, on which they have been in the habit of paying at the rate of 2 or 3 per cent a month for their accommodations. About the 8th of August last they made a note of $10,000, payable in four months, which was executed in renewal of past indebtedness and to take up matured paper. They claim to have paid the bank in usurious interest enough to equal the amount of this note and interest. They now also owe the bank a large amount outside of this note. About the time the Central National Bank suspended, it rediscounted this $10,000 note to the Merchants' National Bank, of New York, either for cash or in renewal of other paper.

Complainants have always had deposited with the Central National a large number of warehouse receipts issued by them on their malt, although they were not warehousemen. To secure this note were given two warehouse receipts for 5,000 bushels of malt each, and these, too, were turned over to the Merchants' National Bank. The latter bank advertised that it would sell these receipts yesterday morning, and to prevent their sale Epps & Grier filed the present bill, claiming that the transfer was illegal, and tending to injure them, and asking that it might be set aside and the proposed sale stopped. An injunction was issued as asked.

THE TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILROAD.

Mr. A. L. Hopkins, Receiver of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, filed his report of the business of the road for the months of October, November, and December, which is, in brief, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Oct. 2	$ 23,301
Receipts from all sources for October	147,912
Receipts from all sources for November	116,260
Receipts from all sources for December	120,260
Total receipts	$407,734

EXPENDITURES.

Disbursements for October	$141,405
Disbursements for November	110,514
Disbursements for December	131,137
Total	$383,057
Balance on hand	24,677

The usual reference was made to the Master in Chancery for examination.

A SOUR SUIT.

George Hoefner filed a bill against his late partner, Moritz Steude, to compel him to settle up the affairs of the firm of Hoefner & Steude. The two went into the business of making vinegar on the 12th day of June last, and worked together until July 17, about five weeks, when they dissolved. Hoefner now thinks that Steude owes him something, and, though he says he is execution-proof, he hopes to squeeze something out. All the tools, fixtures, accounts, etc., of the firm are in Steude's hands, and Hoefner, besides asking for a settlement, wants a Receiver appointed to collect accounts, etc.

ITEMS.

To-day is default-day in the Superior Court.

Friday next will be the last day of service and of filing trial notices to the January term of the Circuit Court.

Judge Moore yesterday dismissed fourteen of the personal-property tax cases brought about three years ago against Evans.

In the trespass case of Simeon W. King vs. Jesse Cox, Captain of the tug Ben Drake, to recover $10,000 damages for alleged assault and battery, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The First National Bank of Chicago commenced a suit for $15,000 against George C. Christian.

Nelson J. Blatherwick filed a bill against the Chicago West Division Railway Company to restrain it from making or using a patent for an improved horse-shoe, constructed so as to prevent horses from interfering, which patent is owned by complainant.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill against Charles G. Wicker, Hannah Anthony, Sidney W. Sea, and Joseph Mellill (who is a tenant occupying the premises on an unexpired lease), to foreclose a mortgage on Sub-lots 9 and 10, of the Subdivision made by Joseph Johnston and Matthew Laflin of Lots 1, 2, and 3, and part of Lot 4, all in Block 23, in Fractional Section 15, Addition to Chicago, and given to secure the sum of $25,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

John Cole, a general storekeeper at Rochester, Peoria County, went into bankruptcy yesterday. His preferred debts are $86, the secured about $1,000, and the unsecured $3,800. The assets are composed of land worth $1,475, bills and notes $250, and a stock of goods estimated at $3,000.

Rufus Blanchard, the well-known map publisher of this city, also followed in the same well-beaten road. His preferred debts are $210.40, the secured $3,556.55, and the unsecured $8,462.77; total, $12,229.92. The assets consist of some land in Du Page County incumbered for its full value; cash $100; bills and notes $257; maps, etc., $726.36; machinery, fixtures, etc., $1,914. Also, a copper plate map of Illinois on a scale of nine miles to the inch, worth $500, and some forms for stretching maps, etc., $535, and open accounts, $350. Referred to Register Hibbard.

William Kerr, of this city, and Robert T. Wallace, trading here as William Kerr & Co., likewise made a voluntary inventory of their affairs. They owe $24,357.74, of which $17,300 is secured. Their assets comprise bills and notes, $3,604.94, and open accounts, $2,907.74. Kerr owes $200, and has some land and notes, etc., worth about $2,100. Wallace owes nothing, and only owns some lots in Washington Heights valued at $200. The case was referred to the Register.

David R. Crego, a trunk dealer at No. 85 Randolph street, came in last. His secured debts are $1,500, and the unsecured about $7,500. Assets nominal. Referred to Register Hibbard.

A discharge was issued to Henry R. Payson.

Bradford Hancock was yesterday appointed Assignee of Benjamin Allison.

R. E. Jenkins was elected Assignee of Franklin Farnam.

Charles D. Lusk was appointed Assignee of the estate of R. R. Landon.

Assignees will be elected at 10 a. m. to-day for Julius C. Guthrie and for Joel Cary.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Nellie F. Graham began a suit by attachment against Eugene H. Ireland and E. S. Ireland to recover $1,240.

The "Old People's Home" filed a petition yesterday to confirm the title to the property it owns as a corporation.

V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, filed a bill against H. H. Honore, Eliza J. Honore, G. W. Smith, H. T. Chace, C. C. Abell, John Garrett, Clark Lipe, William Kerr, W. C. Warner, R. T. Wallace, Illinois Stone Company, Hugh Heran, John Schneider, August Schmidt, and Hiram Coombs to foreclose a mortgage for $15,000 on an undivided ⅙ of Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 of Conrad Seipp's Subdivision of the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 25, 38, 14.

The Fidelity Savings Bank sued George A. Shufeldt, Jr., for $8,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Lucy M. Buckley filed a bill against Maria E. and Laurin P. Hilliard and others to foreclose a mortgage for $1,300 on Lots 10, 11, 91, and 92, Block 4, of Hilliard & Dobbins' first Addition to Washington Heights.

Bensley & Wagner sued Isaac Wing for $1,000.

Sabrina G. Mosher filed a bill against Gilbert, Rosalie, Albert C., and Carrie M. Cleveland, and Eliza P. Meeker to foreclose a mortgage for $2,500 on Lots 1 and 2, in Webb's Subdivision of Block 1, in Rockwell's Addition to Chicago.

John Mattocks, J. O. Rutter, and E. G. Mason filed a distress warrant against Patrick Fitzpatrick and William H. Winning to recover $863.33 back rent of store No. 154 Twenty-second street.

Minnie Maass filed a bill against her husband, Henry Maass, asking for a separate maintenance on account of his adultery and cruelty.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—157, 161, 162, 164, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 183, 185, 188, 189. No. 156, Hubbard vs. Richards, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, and 20 to 30, inclusive. No 3, Hogan vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Set case, Roche vs. Volk, and calendar Nos. 58,848 and 58,983. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—No call until next Monday.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 2,465, Kirkpatrick vs. Blains, and calendar Nos. 733 to 750, inclusive, except 739, 740, 741, 744, 745, and 746. No. 732, Beveridge vs. Estate of M. O. Walker, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—502 to 520, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—814, Gerard vs. Gateau, and 858, Gateau vs. Gerard.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—916, Boucher vs. Chicago Building Society. No case on trial.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—First National Bank of Chicago vs. L. L. Mills, Jr., conditional judgment for $1,535.25.—Third National Bank of Chicago vs. Charles Goodman; verdict, $500, and motion for new trial by defendant.—H. F. Gaskell vs. Henry F. Weaver; verdict, $834.11, and motion for new trial by defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. H. Brugger vs. John A. Brugger, $715.30.

JUDGE GARY—J. G. McBean vs. George Stovel, $200.—John Sollitt vs. John K. Diggs, $552.16.—Mulford Helmer vs. E. B. Guthrie, $1,435.80.—R. J. Walsh vs. Charles Tunnicliff, $83.86.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Martin Lamb vs. Christian Ahlgrin, $575.

JUDGE ROGERS—Joseph Fischer vs. William N. Stanley, $117.34.

JUDGE BOOTH—W. B. Laparle vs. Adam Reichel, $80.—C. D. Calson vs. Chippewa Falls Gas Company, $1,780.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 8.—In the Supreme Court to-morrow the Judge Wall quo warranto case, to test the constitutionality of the Increased Circuit Court bill, is to be orally argued, with the Attorney General for the State and Judge Anthony Thornton, Harvey B. Hurd, and Gen. Wheeler for respondent. Much interest attaches to the hearing of the case, it being a test case, and the new judicial system is entirely depending upon the decision of the Court.

PROF. ROBERTO.

He Wants to Secure a Clerk with $100—Visits of Numerous Eager Applicants.

The advertisement read: "Wanted—Young man clerk, immediately, in responsible position, to take the place of one leaving the city; bring $100 cash; security given. 137 Clark street, Room 17."

REPORTER NO. 1

dropped into Room 17 about 3 o'clock to make application for the place. On the door of No. 17 was "Prof. Roberto, dancing," and inside were three young men. One, who had his hat off, belonging there. The others did not. They were applicants.

"You advertised for a clerk," said the reporter.

"Yes," said the clerk, "but he is not in now. He has gone to lunch."

"He?"

"The Professor. There are a good many applicants for the place, but you can have a talk with him in half an hour."

Then the clerk smiled a peculiar smile, the translation of which was: "Here is another sucker."

The reporter said he would call again, and withdrew.

REPORTER NO. 2.

Prof. Roberto (without any initials or front name), private teacher of dancing, etc., Room 17, No. 127 LaSalle street, is in need of a clerk. Reason, old clerk going away. Terms, a loan of $100 cash. Situation permanent, and work easy. So he advertises. THE TRIBUNE reporter answered the advertisement yesterday afternoon in person. The first object that greeted the vision of the newspaper man upon climbing the stairs was the words, "Prof. Roberto; Dancing," upon the frosted door. Entering, a pale young man, with side whiskers, a soiled shirt, a collar two sizes too large, an ill-ordered necktie, which lopped down so as to expose a gilt collar-button, was found seated at a desk upon which struggled the flame of a kerosene lamp. An ordinary piano stood upon one side of the apartment, with the piece of music "We Are Gliding On" upon the rack. This, with the desk and two or three chairs, composed the office furniture. The door communicated with two other apartments, in which was no furniture of any description except a small trunk.

"I came to answer an advertisement for a clerk," began the reporter. "Are you the gentleman I wish to see?"

"No, sir; I am the clerk who is going away. The Professor will be in in a few moments," was the reply.

"How long have you been here with the Professor?"

"About three months."

"What are the duties?"

"Well, in the first place, you come down to the office and clean it out, getting it ready by 10 o'clock, when the Professor comes down. Then you stay here all day and receive ladies and gentlemen when they come for instruction, and sell tickets. Here's some of the tickets."

The clerk produced some small green tickets, with six numbers and the information upon the face that they were not transferable.

"How much are these tickets?"

"They are $5 apiece."

"Does the Professor sell many?"

"Oh, yes, some."

The door opened and a man walked inside. He had a head the shape of a five-cent watermellon, a pair of deep-set gray eyes, a short, bristling mustache, a prominent nose, and receding forehead. He was small of stature, dapper, and wore a short sack-coat of peculiar cut. His gait in walking was precisely like that of *Dalabelle*, and he was as good-natured. His age was perhaps 35.

"This is a gentleman come to answer the advertisement," explained the clerk.

"Oh, yes," remarked the Professor; "glad to see you."

The clerk withdrew from the room.

"In the first place," said the Professor, seating himself at his desk with a business-like air, "have you got the money?"

"Is that the first thing in order?" asked the visitor, smilingly.

"Yes, that's the first thing. If you've got that, I'll tell you what I want you to do," replied the little man, curling one arm over the back of his chair, and scrutinizing his visitor closely.

"Wouldn't my note do?" asked the reporter.

"No. I'll tell you what kind of a fix I'm in. You see these tickets; well, you must know there is some responsibility connected with selling them, and, of course, I would want some reference from a clerk. But that's not the main thing. I could get along so far as that is concerned, but the truth of the matter is, my clerk has got to leave. He has orders from home to come at once. He has even got his trunk down here, and wants to go to-night. I've got to get him his $100 which I borrowed of him. Of course, paying him such an amount must necessarily put me a little behind. I've got notes and one thing or another, and about $160 coming in next week, and I've got to have the money right away. You understand? I want your $100 as a loan, and I will pay it back in a few days."

"How much does the position pay?"

"I paid him (the other clerk) $10 a week, but I offered him $12 if he would stay. I wouldn't give more than that."

"Suppose I pay you the money within a week, and go to work to-morrow?"

"That wouldn't do. How would I know there was any certainty of your getting it?"

"But you have got to have a clerk; this other young man is going away. Suppose I commence work, and then if anybody else comes in with the money I can get out?"

"I don't want to change two or three times. If you could give me half of the amount, with the promise of the balance in a week, perhaps that would do."

The reporter reflected.

"What security can you give me for my $100?"

"Well, I will give you a partial security on what I've got here, and for the rest, I will guarantee to give you the money for the first twenty tickets I sell."

"What is the security you offer?"

"On what I have got."

"What is that?"

"Here is one of my circulars; did you see that?"

"But what security do you propose to give me for my money?"

"And here's some of my advertisements; did you see them?"

The Professor left the room and talked with his clerk. Returning, the reporter asked again what security would be given him. The Professor replied by asking:

"Can you dance?"

"Yes; I've been called a pretty fair dancer."

"Have you ever attended dancing-school?"

"Yes."

"Oh, well, if you can dance, I will make you a better offer. I'll give you an interest—a half interest—in my business." And the little man looked upon the representative with the air of a man of unbounded liberality.

"You mean if I'll bring around the $100 to-morrow morning you'll give me a half interest in your business?" asked the reporter incredulously.

"That's exactly it; for the rest of the season," replied the little Professor, with a patronizing smile upon his features.

The reporter hastily bade his generous benefactor adieu, and rushed down the stairs after the money.

REPORTER NO. 3.

A third reporter visited Prof. Roberto's dancing parlors, Rooms 17, 18, and 19 Morrison Building, for the purpose of obtaining a situation. The Professor was engaged with another applicant at the desk opposite the piano, and a rather stout, black-haired, bland young man skipped forward as the press emissary entered and innocently inquired if that was the place where the advertisement emanated from. The young man said it was, and adroitly invited the applicant into the bare-floored front room, landed him in a chair close by the window, as if to get him out of the hearing of the other fellow in the back parlor. There was only one chair, and the stout young man stood up while the reporter dropped into it and gazed at him in a bucolic manner. The young man said he was clerk for the Professor, and had been with him since the fore part of November. He was going to Iowa in the evening.

What did the young man do?

He kept the rooms in order and attended to the business while the Professor was absent or engaged in teaching his pupils in the graceful art of dancing; he received new pupils and issued tickets to them for $5 apiece.

What pay did he get?

Ten dollars a week.

And he deposited $100 with the Professor?

He had.

Why did the Professor require the $100? Would not reference to good persons answer his purpose?

He had made the deposit, and it was given because the clerk collected moneys.

Did the clerk assist the Professor in instructing the pupils in dancing?

Not particularly, but if he knew how, he might do so; he had found enough to do outside.

The reporter said he could dance a little, and he might help the Professor. The applicant engaged with the Professor retired, and the clerk ushered the innocent scribe into the august presence of a little man with a stubby mustache,—the learned Professor. The would-be assistant dancing-master had been talking with the clerk. Did he learn from him the requirements?

He had; but would he not accept good references?

Well, he would say that he only wanted the $100 as an accommodation, and any young man who wanted the situation at $10 per week could have it on making the deposit.

What security would the Professor furnish? Well, the clerk took in the funds, and he would permit the applicant to take in the money for the first twenty tickets. The Professor was the only person who gave private instruction in round dances, and he had made from $80 to $90 per week sometimes; now he was not making more than $40 or $50 a week. The expectant assistant Professor again wanted to know why the Professor wanted $100, and was again told that it was only a mere matter of accommodation, and he was not particular about it; if the young man did not want the situation he would probably engage a lady on cheaper terms. After he advertised he had received a letter from a young man in Michigan who wanted to put up $100 and secure the place, and unless the applicant closed the matter at once he would probably arrange with him. The Professor searched for the letter, but he could not find it in his desk. Two kerosene lamps were lighted by the clerk de facto, and that bland young man retired in one of the dancing parlors. The Professor showed his intended assistant some advertisements clipped from the *Times* and also his card in a restaurant bill of fare, all of which were duly admired. If the scribe wanted the place he had better make up his mind, for it would not be kept open much longer; he would soon have his $100 back, and more besides. His clerk, who had been with him since November last, had packed up his trunk and was going to Iowa that very evening. He had paid in his $100 and would get it back with interest. Would the applicant engage?

He guessed he would consider the matter, and if he concluded to engage he would call again; otherwise a failure to call would be understood.

Well, he would better not wait, or the young man from Michigan or the young lady would get the place.

That was the end of the interview, and the would-be assistant Professor retired with a "good-day."

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE JOURNAL.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—*To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal*—DEAR SIR: In your treatment of the silver dollar question it strikes me that you omit to appreciate that the dollar (gold or silver) is nothing more than a piece of metal, and far inferior to iron or copper in usefulness, except as it derives its value from the law of the land in which it happens to be.

Now, why prate about the dishonor of legislation required to restore silver to its former level, and that which it has occupied for hundreds of years?

If our ancestors had chosen to do so, they *might* have made the dollar in gold larger than the dollar in silver, or of any size they might have chosen. Therefore the term "dollar" is a *nominal* term. If so, why all this discussion, or argument? Let it be decided by our law-makers what size, weight, and fineness a silver dollar shall be. Let the Government put its impress on the same, and I have no doubt but that you can get rid of every one that may come into your hands, to as good advantage as if it was gold.

Get over the idea that the *dollar* is anything more than a *nominal* term, and the road to your conversion to the theory of a double standard will be easy.

As for the poor bondholders, "If we have got the *coin* they won't want it. If we haven't the *coin* they will want it like *thunder*."

Therefore, let us have the coin. Respectfully,

H. MILLARD.

A Russian Princess in Jail.

A Russian lady, Princess Manweloff, having fallen into an objectionable habit of hitting her governess, a lady of noble birth, in the face, the latter lodged a complaint against her mistress with the local Justice of the place, who, with commendable consideration for the rank of the accused, let her off with three days' arrest in her own house. The governess, who was so unreasonable as to feel dissatisfied with this judgment, appealed to a higher court, who quashed the first sentence, and substituted for it one of three months' imprisonment in the common jail, where the Princess Manweloff (who in her present situation can scarcely be described as a "woman well off") will have ample leisure to reflect on the imprudence of raising her fists for the chastising of governesses, especially when they are of noble blood. Blows in Russia are the peculiar privilege of the plebs.

RELIGIOUS.

NOON PRAYER-MEETING.

The Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., led the noon prayer-meeting in Lower Farwell Hall yesterday. After the usual preliminary devotional exercises, Dr. Everts read from Acts, ix., 15, being the narrative of Saul's conversion. The topic for the day being that of prayer for the Church of Christ in all lands, Dr. Everts proceeded to its consideration.

He said that the Church must have rest in order to grow, and they prayed for rest in all the world. In many countries her worship was proscribed, her preachers and professors persecuted, and her doctrines assailed. There must be an indoctrination of the Church before she could be built up, otherwise the so-called religion was nothing but superstition. Christians wanted the fear of God to fill the hearts of men. Then would follow the blessed peace of God, but there must be a doctrinal foundation to faith. Christians must put on the armor of spiritual truth, and go forth to conquest. In no other way could an aggressive missionary church be sustained. Old Scotland could not be isolated, for her believers were so well indoctrinated,—so well acquainted with the catechism and the Bible. The local churches saw to it that their members were well indoctrinated, and filled with sound theology. The victories of the cause of God must be gained, if gained at all, in the local churches, and the best ministers and missionaries were those who had been trained in the churches. The power of God was not shown in the Papal hierarchy, but in the little evangelical churches in Italy, battling and struggling for existence amidst manifold difficulties. There was no limit to the growth of the Church of Christ if the work was done through the churches. A disorganized mass, even of soldiers, could do nothing, and it was only when the army was properly commanded that it could be led on to victory.

Mr. B. F. Jacobs read a series of requests for prayer for various persons. One Chicago salesman domiciled in Kansas City asked that he might be strengthened for his contest with the demon of rum, and a number of mothers, sisters, and wives sent in requests for their relatives. The various local meetings now being held in connection with the week of prayer were also made subjects of supplication. South Brooklyn, N. Y., and Shanghai, China, were also remembered, as well in the written requests as in the remarks of Mr. Charles H. Morton, who led in prayer.

The meeting was then declared open for remarks and requests for prayer. A young man whose voice was almost inaudible was understood to ask prayer for his unconverted father. Certain students of the Douglas University who are holding meetings were remembered, and a number of persons in the audience arose to present petitions for prayer for themselves or others. Prayer was offered by the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst.

Mr. B. F. Jacobs said that there was only one Church, and when praying for the Church of Christ they must include all believers. The words "in all lands" were therefore superfluous. The petition that the Church should be delivered from error and increased in faith, meant that each one of its members might be so. There was only one language with God, and He heard and answered all prayers and petitions.

The Rev. Mr. Walker read a short selection from the New Testament, and Mr. John V. Farwell asked the prayers of the meeting for some boys in the Lake Forest Academy who desired to become Christians.

The meeting then closed with prayer, Dr. Everts pronouncing the benediction.

DR. RYDER REJOICES.

To the Rev. Prof. Swing and the Rev. Dr. Thomas—MY DEAR BRETHREN: Please accept my congratulations.

I have read the sermons preached by you to your respective congregations Sunday last, and hasten to thank you for them. The sentiments you express in reference to future punishments are so nearly similar to those which I have been trying to preach for the past thirty-five years that you may well suppose I feel greatly encouraged in having two such efficient co-workers.

It is true you both approach the great subject of man's final doom with great hesitancy, and on certain vital points state your views with "vagueness of language"; but there is at least one phase of this method of treatment which is especially commendable. I refer to the habit of new converts to use overzealous and extravagant language, such as that recently employed by our Brother Beecher, of Brooklyn. From such criticism, brethren, you, and especially Brother Swing, are happily exempt. Furthermore, this more considerate treatment is in accord with Prof. Swing's editorial in the *Alliance* of Dec. 29, in which he says: "Unless something is done for Mr. Swing by those who have definite information about things beyond the cold river, he will probably plod along in great vagueness of language. Definite language should only come as rapidly as the definite information comes." If Dr. Ryder has positive information about these matters, he is justified in announcing a positive faith, but if he has only such proof as has long been accessible to other men, any boasting over fixed views would seem premature. No man has any right to fixed views before he has found fixed evidence."

Of course until Prof. Swing gets that "fixed evidence," his friends will not expect him to have "fixed views" as to man's future welfare. But for myself I shall not be disturbed even in this view, for the "definite information" will certainly come, and especially when we all turn our attention a little more closely to the teaching of the New Testament and less to our personal speculations.

And this leads me to say that I hope neither of you will overlook the fact the Bible does teach that there is a hell, the only question being as to the nature and duration of it. I trust, therefore, that our Orthodox friends recently born into this more hopeful view of the government of God will not attempt to set aside this Bible view, else the religious world may yet have the strange spectacle of the Universalists defending the hell of the Bible against the denial of it by the Orthodox party.

How pleasant, my dear Professor, to think of your parish as the Central Universalist Church; and of yours, my dear Doctor, as the Centenary Universalist Church! I had not thought thus suddenly to have so important an accession to our denominational forces. "Blest be the tie which binds," etc. In love, fraternally yours,

W. H. RYDER,

Pastor St. Paul's Universalist Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The week of prayer is being observed by the Universalist denomination, and meetings will be held every evening this week, except Saturday, in St. Paul's Church, Michigan avenue. At the meeting last night the Rev. Miss Chapin delivered a brief but very impressive discourse on "The Water of Life." Dr. Ryder followed with a few remarks, and Mr. J. H. Swan, Superintendent of St. Paul's Sunday-school, spoke of the necessity of a more earnest, practical Christianity. To-night Dr. Ryder will preside.

This week is being observed as a week of prayer at the First Methodist Church. Last evening the attendance was small, but the greatest earnestness characterized the gathering. The devotional exercises were led by the Rev. W. A. Spencer, and the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst preached a brief sermon, taking as his subject "The Church."

Sumner on Silver.

Chicago Evening Post, Jan. 8.

In a spirit of fair play, Chicago last evening gave a good audience to Prof. Sumner, of Yale College, who descanted upon the remonetization of silver. He announced at the outset that he raised his voice in behalf of the broadest and most permanent interest of the nation.

His first remarkable declaration was that remonetization would bring about no large addition to the stock of silver in this country. The staple argument of the monometallists is that a double standard would make the United States the very best market for the demonetized coin of Europe.

The Professor expressed the belief that remonetization would cause no increase in the price of silver. It will be difficult to convince the people that a legal-tender dollar will not rate higher than the same quantity of bullion.

Another declaration by the learned gentleman was that if the Americans remonetize the white metal at the ratio of sixteen to one the Latin Union will throw its whole stock upon the markets of the world and abandon its attitude of waiting. To which we reply that our nation need not borrow trouble in regard to circulating mediums. The Latin Union could adjust its coinage to our proportion.

Prof. Sumner admitted that manufacturers employing labor would find their movable products advanced 8 or 10 per cent in price by the remonetization of silver, but thought that owners of real estate would find themselves grievously deceived as to the effect of such legislation. He deemed the most important question the effect upon public credit, which is the atmosphere in which private industry is carried on, and besought those present to remember that honor is the only security for the public debt of any nation.

The theory of a double standard, to be regulated by an International Congress, he deemed unworthy of consideration. Any nation with a standard of value isolated from that of other countries would find itself subjected to the same inconveniences we had suffered from the use of paper. He deemed it merely a question of adapting means to ends, not denying the hardship of an appreciating currency. The main question before the people he considered the probable political consequences of the restoration of the silver dollar to our circulating medium.

The people of the West demand the remonetization of silver as a tardy act of justice to a nation waterlogged with debt and as an aid to the restoration of shrunken values. Against these distinct ideas the Professor asks us to consider the prejudices of the nations of Europe and the possibility of an injurious effect on the borrowing capacity of our Treasury Department. His plea for gold resumption is met by the fact that the scheme is well-nigh assassinated. No bonds are being sold under its provisions; no accumulation of coin is taking place toward the redemption of our depreciated paper. A desperate crisis has been reached, in which the country seems underlaid by insolvency, and some radical remedy is in order. No doubt it will be speedily applied.

GEORGE VON HOLLEN.

His Gambling Experiences—The Cosmopolitan Club—True and False Friends—Life in Canada.

A special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE visited Hamilton, Ont., lately, and interviewed George Von Hollen, ex-City Collector during Mayor Colvin's Administration, who stands charged with a defalcation of city funds amounting to $135,000. In the course of the conversation some hitherto unpublished statements were made by Von Hollen that may prove interesting to the reader and add a few pages to Chicago's strange and eventful history.

Some little difficulty was experienced in finding Von Hollen, not because he had made any special efforts to conceal himself, but owing to the fact that his name was an uncommon one, and had become distorted in its spelling and pronunciation. Once on the right course, it was easy sailing, and the writer found his man.

When George sought refuge under the ægis of the Queen's authorities, he dwelt in a small two-story frame building on the corner of John and Barton streets, and opened up a retail grocery. He did not make a "big blow-out," nor flourish the hundred thousand or so that some persons supposed he had gotten away with. The thrifty Canucks in the neighborhood of the little corner grocery knew he was a stranger, and, as "people will talk, you know," gossiped over the matter, and soon reckoned him as one of the fugitive Whisky-Ring men, whose offense was not looked upon there as one of a very grave nature. George took to his new calling rather awkwardly, and some funny anecdotes are told by his customers about the manner in which he dealt out his goods. However, he carried on the business in a fairly successful way, but finally sold it out to another person, and became once more a gentleman of leisure, settling down in another section of the city, not far distant from his former abode. There the writer found him, snugly ensconced with his family in a small frame dwelling, situated on the high bluff that overlooks the beautiful sheet of water known as Burlington Bay, and upon which the City of Hamilton is located. The house was neatly but plainly furnished, and a chubby young American was observed struggling with some Christmas toys. After the usual greetings, in which George manifested surprise at seeing an acquaintance from Chicago, a walk was taken to a neighboring tavern and the conversation opened.

"Well, George, how do you enjoy life in the Queen's dominions?"

"Oh, I like it well enough; it's slow here, but I manage to get along. A young Canadian has just dropped in on me."

"Have you done anything toward effecting

A COMPROMISE

with the Chicago authorities?"

"Not particularly. I have no money to settle with. I suppose that's what they want."

"What is the amount of the deficit?"

"Oh, they say it's $100,000, but I cannot tell how much it is."

"I think Mr. Heafford, who was in the office when you were Collector, figured it over $100,000."

Shrugging his shoulders disdainfully, Von Hollen remarked, "He don't know how much it was; he couldn't figure it up."

"Do you not know the exact amount?"

"No; I never figured it up, and I don't think any one else could.

"Let me see, your brother-in-law was in the office?"

"Yes, he was," said the fugitive Collector; and the way he poured out a torrent of abuse on that devoted brother-in-law's head would have astonished him and raised his hair like the quills of the fretful porcupine. He charged him with stealing, and, in fact, seemed at a loss to find language sufficient to condemn him. After he cooled down on that subject George was questioned thus:

"What did you do with the most of the money?"

"I sunk it in that brewery at Naperville. I thougt it would be a good, permanent business for me, and we put in a man whom we thought would manage it well. But the first brewing—after we had fitted it up—was a failure, and we lost $7,000 or $8,000. We had other similar experiences, and I lost $40,000 in endeavors to save myself and the concern."

"How much money did the Hankins boys get from you?"

He hesitated for a moment, but finally answered:

"TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS."

"Which of the three brothers—Jeff, Al, or George—got the money?"

"George got nearly all of it. He's a slick one, I tell you."

"Did they have a systematic plan for roping you in?"

"Not that I know of. Of course whenever I would go around to George Hankins' he would treat me so well I could not find any fault with him. But there are other persons whom I shall have a reckoning with," and an intimation involving Jim McGrath was given.

"Do you remember a stout, black-eyed, black-haired, and black-mustached man who represented himself as an attache of the Collector's office, but who was really a runner or a capper for George Hankins' gambling-room?"

"No; if there was such a fellow he was not known to me."

"What gambling-houses did you frequent the most?"

"Oh, I went around to several, but generally at one of the Hankins' places."

"How much did you lose there?"

"Ten thousand dollars was the most."

"At George Hankins', on the corner of Clark and Madison streets, or at the other place, corner of Clark street and Calhoun place?"

"At George Hankins'."

"What games did you play?"

"Faro and roulette."

"What other gaming-rooms did you visit?"

"Oh, I went all around, but did not lose or win much in any of them."

"Name some of them—McDonald's, Holt's, or any of those places?"

"I was at Holt's, but no one ever induced me to play. I think ex-Ald. Corcoran had some interest there, but he always acted square with me. Clark Lipe used to take me around some."

"Has any efforts been made

TO MAKE THE HANKINSES DISGORGE THE TEN THOUSAND?"

"Yes; my lawyer went to the Hankinses, and they acknowledged that they had gotten $10,000 from me, and promised to pay it back, but before they did so I left."

"Anything further on that subject?" said the interviewer.

"Only that my wife went to Mills awhile ago and sought to effect some settlement in my behalf, but he arose in an over-dignified manner, and addressed a lot of high-toned language to her in a God-and-morality way, and nothing resulted. I'm safe under the protecting care of Queen Vic, and so long as those men in Chicago, who preach so much and practice so little, do not evince any desire to effect a settlement I am not particular. My time is coming, and when it arrives I will wake up some fellows in a manner that will astonish them. But I must bide my time and be patient."

"Have you heard from any of your former Chicago friends?"

"I have written to a number of them, but have heard from Trude and a newspaper man only. Those two men have been my friends, and if you say anything about my affairs up there in Chicago, I wish you would say that neither of them ever took any advantage of me, nor obtained any money from me. On the contrary, they have given me money when I wanted it, and have acted toward me in the kindliest way. Trude made George Hankins return my check for $10,000 that I had lost at the gaming-table."

"DID ANY OTHERS

beside those you have mentioned try to get money of you?"

"Yes, several; but not by gambling. Michaelis, of the *Freie Presse*, got $300 from me on his promise to give me a note afterward, but I never saw the note. He never offered to pay me back."

"Any others?"

"Yes. I wrote to Col. Ellithorpe a while ago for $100 I gave him on a check drawn upon a bank where he had no money. There are five or six others whom I loaned similar amounts who never paid me, and who will not even answer my letters."

"You have been interviewed before since you came here?"

"Yes, the editor of the *Daily News* came up here and talked to me, and after I had treated him in a friendly way he opened out the interview in his paper with a fib about my giving a fictitious name. I have not done so, but my name has gotten distorted by persons here. Hickey gave him a letter of introduction to me, and my name was misspelled in it."

"What do you know about the 'Cosmops,'—

THE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB.—

a political organization to which I think you belonged?"

George laughed when that was suggested, and said: "I had to pay out about $7,000 or $8,000 for that Club. I fitted up the rooms in the Superior Building, and paid all the expenses. Colvin, Bailey, Hildreth, and ex-Ald. Jim O'Brien were the only ones that paid their initiation fees and dues. You see Otto Bluhm when you go back, and he will give you the list of the members. It will make a fine showing. Goodell took most of the furniture for rent, and I removed the balance. I hope the present new Tammany Democratic Club will have more money to pay their expenses, and not do as those fellows did,—leave three or four men to do it."

Mr. Bluhm was interviewed as per Von Hollen's request, and from the books in his possession furnished the following list of the members of the once famous Cosmopolitan Club:

Phil Conley, K. G. Schmidt, Hugh Reed, Patrick McClory, Joseph Hogan, Francis Agnew, Washington Hesing, P. M. Cleary, B. Harrington, Frank Riedle, P. F. Driscoll, John Hickey, P. O'Brien, William Honan, John Shunk, John L. Quirk, T. F. Bailey, Daniel O'Hara, James Harris, Charles F. Brown. The books show all the above-named gentlemen to be in arrears for dues in 1875, and Von Hollen stated that nearly all the members were indebted to the Club for $10 each initiation fee.

Pat McHugh, Henry McGurredy, S. S. Gardner, J. M. Dooley, Thomas Foley, Thomas Flood, M. B. Bailey, and N. B. Boyden are credited with a settlement of dues in 1875.

Some desultory talk ensued on city politics, etc., and George finally asked, "What have you heard about Lieb lately?"

"Well, not much, since his defeat and an abortive attempt to start a Democratic paper."

"I tell you I hear all the news here. Lieb has gone out into Illinois on a lecturing tour. He was in Peoria Friday night last, and lectured to the Democratic organization there."

"On what particular topics?"

"Oh, on organizing and conducting campaigns. It is a dodge on his part to raise money. He keeps shady about it."

"Do you ever expect to

MAKE UP YOUR DEFICIT

to the City of Chicago?"

"Oh, yes; I have energy, and while I have health there is a chance. I may yet make all my deficiencies up."

"What are you engaged in at present?"

"In manufacturing a lock and door-knob which I have had patented. I shall probably make some money by it."

"Has any one been here to see you lately?"

"Yes, one of my bondsmen was here. I shall do my utmost for them, but what can a man do who is so situated as I am at present?"

Some further conversation ensued before the interview was closed, in the course of which Von Hollen expressed his contentment with his residence, so far as the town was concerned, and reiterated his intention to "make some fellows sick" when the proper time arrived. The correspondent afterward bade him good-by.

A Meerschaum that May Be Colored in Thirty Seconds.

Devoted young men who spend months, and injure themselves with excessive smoking, in coloring meerschaum pipes may thank a philanthropic Frenchman for accelerating the process, obviating some of the expense, much of the annoyance, and possibly some of the dangers of the operation. He soaks a pipe of common porous clay, worth a few cents, in a mixture of ether and alcohol, to which a little rose essence is added and in which is dissolved 10 per cent (by weight) of camphor, and 10 per cent of borax or other flux. With this is combined a trace of nitrate of silver. The advantage of this treatment are that the pipe is made to look like meerschaum and to have a fine gloss; the smoke, perfumed by the rose and camphor, is agreeably aromatic, the pipe is cheap, and it will color nicely either by smoking or exposing it to the light; in the latter instance, thirty seconds' exposure is stated to be quite sufficient.

Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—AIMEE.

OPERA AT POPULAR PRICES.

Even'gs, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50. Matinees, 50c and $1.

To-Day 2 Performances, Matinee and Evening.

This Afternoon at 2, only time of

LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.

MLLE. DUPARC as .... CLAIRETTE.
MLLE. MARIO as .... MLLE. LANGE.

To-night, first time in five years,

LES CENTS VIERGES (THE 100 VIRGINS).

AIMEE AS GABRIELLE.

Thursday Night, Aimee in GIROFLE GIROFLA.
Friday, Benefit of Aimee, first and only time of Strauss' Spectacular Opera, LA REINE INDIGO.
Saturday, at 2, ONLY AIMEE MATINEE. AIMEE as LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Saturday Night, Aimee (first time in five years) in

BARBE BLEUE (BLUE BEARD).

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Another New Drama and a Lively Farce.

First production of an original emotional drama in three acts, written by Frederic Clark, entitled

TRUE WOMAN,

Presented with correct mountings and a strong cast.
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY—Every Evening and Saturday Matinee, the performance will conclude with the roaring farce, NAN, THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.
Next week—a sensation drama—LOST IN LONDON.
REMEMBER this is the only thoroughly organized Theatre in the West, and the prices of admission are from 20 to 30 per cent less than any equal establishment East.

PRICES { Evening, 25, 50, and 75 cents. Matinees, 25 cents. Secured seats only 25 cents extra.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

(Late Adelphi.)

J. H. HAVERLY .... Proprietor and Manager.

The Large, Cheap and Popular Wednesday Matinee and Night, original BUFFALO BILL (Hon. W. F. Cody), and his Grand Combination, in the refined sensational drama,

MAY CODY; or, LOST AND WON,

Introducing Indian Sioux Chiefs, TWO BEARS and CHA-SHA-SHA-APAGEO; the renowned rifle team, AUSTIN BROS.; Educated Donkey. Usual Matinees.

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE,

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Tremendous reception of the great and only Bards of Tara, KELLY and RYAN. DELEHANTY and HENGLER in their original sketch. Fun in the Kitchen. MANCHESTER and JENNINGS, the funniest of all Song and Dance Men, and a Company of over 25 STAR ARTISTS 25. Evenings at 8 o'clock. Matinee Friday, 2:30 p. m.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

LAST WEEK. Appearance of Bohee Bros., $10,000 Banjoists. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2½.

CALLENDER'S

GEORGIA MINSTRELS — END MEN. A GREAT CLOSING BILL THIS WEEK.

Scale of Prices—75, 50, and 35c. Matinees—50 & 25c.

CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

WHAT ANY ONE MAY SEE.

Any one who will examine the list of Centennial Awards will see that the manufacturers of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster received the highest and only medal awarded to plasters.

WHAT CANNOT BE SEEN

in this list is the name of any of their numerous competitors. So greatly superior to ordinary porous plasters and liniments is Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster that it has gained the approval of the highest medical authority in the world. Dr. J. N. H. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., Judge in the Drug Department of the Centennial Exposition, says of them: "I use them constantly in my practice, and esteem them one of the most useful inventions of the age." Benson's Capcine Plaster strengthens, soothes, stimulates a healthful circulation of the blood, relieves at once, and cures quicker than any known plaster, liniment, or compound. It is now considered to be the unrivaled remedy for lame back, rheumatism, neuralgia, spinal and kidney affections, sciatica, lumbago, stubborn colds. Sold everywhere. Price, 25 cents.

BE CAUTIOUS There are fraudulent and worthless imitations of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster in the market; one in particular, having a similar sounding name, contains lead poisons. Each genuine Benson's Capcine Plaster has the word Capcine cut through the plaster. Take no other.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

General Transatlantic Company.

Between New York and Havre via Plymouth, from Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

AMERIQUE, Pouzolz .... Wed., Jan. 9, 9:30 a. m.
LABRADOR, Sanglier .... Wed., Jan. 23, 9 a. m.
FRANCE, Trudelle .... Wed., Feb. 6, 8 a. m.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. TO PLYMOUTH, LONDON, or any railway station in England: First Cabin, $65 to $100, according to accommodation; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin $35; Steerage, $27, including everything as above.

LOUIS DE DEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE.

United States and Royal Mail Steamers between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st. ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
CORNWALL, Williams .... Thursday, Jan. 3
SOMERSET, Stamper .... Tuesday, Jan. 24

Cabin passage, $50, $60, and $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Return Tickets at favorable rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $28. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

FINANCIAL.

PUTS AND CALLS.

$5. $100, $200, $500, $1,000 —ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, make desirable investments in Stocks, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stock bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports sent free.

BIRDS.

BIRDS Imported CANARIES, Talking Parrots, and other Fancy Birds, Goldfish & Aquariums. FRED KAEMPFER, 127 Clark-st. Taxidermists' Materials, &c.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
aGeneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Downer's Grove Passenger	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota & Streator Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	*10:40 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Passenger	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Omaha Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Texas Fast Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars (used for eating purposes only) and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars (used for sleeping purposes only) are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 4:35 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
aCairo, New Orl'ns & Texas Ex.	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	* 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	* 6:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	7:35 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	9:00 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

	Depar	Arrive.
Columbus & East Day Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Columbus & East Night Ex.	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex.	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INJECTION BROU For Sale by Druggists Everywhere. Hygienic, Infallible and Preservative. The only Remedy which cures without additional means.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, No. 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.—All Chronic and Surgical diseases cured. Call or write for Book and particulars.

MR. H. MAHLER, 16 rue de la Grange, Batelière, Paris, is sole agent for this paper in France.

INJECTION CADET Cures in 3 days. For sale by FOUGERA, New York.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

United States Senator David Davis, Bloomington, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The Hon. William Lathrop, M. C., Rockford, was at the Tremont House yesterday.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 21 degrees; 10 a. m., 24; 12 m., 27; 3 p. m., 29; 8 p. m., 28. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.07; 8 p. m., 30.10.

United States Senator S. J. R. McMillan, St. Paul, Minn.; Congressman David Rea, Savannah, Mo.; Congressman T. W. Burdick, of Decorah, Ia.; Congressman H. B. Strait, Shakopee, Minn., were at the Grand Pacific Hotel for supper last evening, and left on the 9:10 train for Washington via the Fort Wayne Railroad.

At a meeting of the Varney Section of Temperance Radicals at their hall, 619 West Lake street, the following-named officers were elected: President, James M. McKeeby; First Vice-President, Robert F. Drummond; Second Vice-President, William McAlpine; Third Vice-President, Jule Street; Treasurer, E. M. Weaver; Corresponding Secretary, P. W. Kearney; Financial Secretary, C. A. Anderson; Recording Secretary, M. G. Canfield.

At 11:30 yesterday forenoon, Charles Sigel, boarding at No. 86½ West Randolph street, was run over by a team of mules and a coal-wagon driven by Michael Ahern, at the corner of Clinton and Randolph streets. Sigel was badly injured about the chest, his right arm broken, and such severe internal injuries that his recovery was despaired of. He was sent to the County Hospital for treatment, where he died shortly afterwards. Ahern was locked up at the West Madison Street Station to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest on Fritz Heller, who was found dead on Lincoln avenue, and a verdict of accidental death was returned. Young Heller had evidently fastened his reins to the wagon and was running beside his team to keep warm. The train started the animals, and Heller in his endeavors to secure control of them, was thrown down and dragged under the wagon. An inquest was also held upon Martin Dalz, who died of apoplexy of the brain in a cell at the West Madison Street Station; also upon Ernest Richter, 19 years of age, who was run over on the Michigan Central Road, near Dalton Station. He was a farmer at Lansing Station, and had been on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Augusta Kappas, of No. 330 Brown street.

The Trustees of the Eye and Ear Infirmary held a quarterly meeting at the Institution, corner of West Adams and Peoria streets, at 12 o'clock yesterday. David Goodwin, Jr., President, occupied the chair. There were present Dr. W. H. Fitch, of Rockford, and Messrs. Perry, Armstrong, of Morris, and the quarterly report of the Treasurer, Mr. W. I. Culver, and Superintendent, George Davenport, was submitted and accepted. According to this dual report, the balance on hand October last was $1,557.07; receipts for the quarter, $10,287.53; disbursements, $10,296.17; balance on hand at date, $1,608.43. There were ten patients in the Infirmary at the beginning of the quarter; since admitted, 51, making altogether 111; discharged, 36, leaving in the institution 75; number of patients treated (outside), 3,581, at a per capita cost of 55.93 cents. The Infirmary is reported in a flourishing condition.

THE SOUTH-TOWN COLLECTOR.

Mr. E. G. Mason, Supervisor of South Chicago, yesterday refused to approve the bond filed by Collector Philo G. Dodge. The bond was for the penal sum of $11,936,634.90, and the sureties offered were Philo G. Dodge, Frederick Burcky, David F. Chase, Laban B. Dixon, William E. Hall, Abner Taylor, D. K. Pearsons, M. Schweisthal, J. H. Swan, J. T. D. Elliott, Ed P. Tobey, William E. Frost, A. M. Bartlett, P. J. Sexton, Alexander Wolcott, N. C. Hinsdale, and William B. H. Gray. The reason given, is that the securities are not considered by him as of sufficient financial responsibility, and also because one of them—Hinsdale—has given notice that he withdraws his name from the bond. Town-Clerk King was willing to approve the bond, although he did not consider the sureties collectively as representing the amount called for by the face of the bond. His moderate rating of their estates was as follows: Chase, $50,000; Burcky, $40,000; Dixon, $75,000; Hall, $125,000; Taylor, $300,000; Pearsons, $500,000; Tobey, $10,000; Frost, $75,000; Wolcott, $50,000; Bartlett, $75,000; Sexton, $100,000; Hinsdale, $5,000; Elliott, $75,000; Gray, $25,000; Schweisthal, $15,000; Swan, $10,000; Dodge, $120,000, making a total of $1,665,000. Mr. King has, therefore, indorsed the bond favorably, while Mr. Mason has written to Mr. Dodge that the bond will not do. Mr. King says that Mr. Hinsdale has not withdrawn, but is ready to stick to the bond. The low estimate of his property is due to the fact that most of his possessions are outside of the State. The bond not having been accepted, a vacancy is created in the office, and will have to be filled by the South-Town Board, which will meet in a day or two.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—The Hon. A. L. Richards, Waltham; A. Stewart, Fond du Lac; H. E. J. Boardman, Marshalltown; J. A. Stevens, New York; G. M. Ayer, Harvard, Ill.; J. A. Creighton, Omaha; the Hon. S. A. Wiswell, New York; G. E. Rockwood, St. Paul; Col. J. H. Bayley, Boston; J. W. Fisher, Bismarck; Josh Gregg, Indianapolis; J. McSherry, New York; the Hon. R. C. Maisley, Richmond, Ind.... *Tremont House*—W. B. Thomas, New York; the Hon. J. A. Dwight, Fort Wayne; the Hon. J. A. Ankeney, Des Moines; E. Wells and J. W. Bomgardner, Quincy; the Hon. G. P. Lee, Fond du Lac; J. A. Holmes, St. Louis; G. C. Holmes, Boston; the Hon. William Lathrop, M. C., Rockford; Clark Woodman, Omaha; Col. T. S. Cole, Wheeling; Emil Heinemann, Japan; Col. W. M. Madden, Nebraska.... *Grand Pacific*—R. E. Williams, Bloomington; J. Alfred Messenger, Taunton; H. L. Palmer, Milwaukee; J. T. Baldwin, Council Bluffs; Judge David Davis, Bloomington; U. S. Senator S. J. R. McMillan, St. Paul; David Rea, M. C., Savannah, Mo.; H. B. Strait, M. C., Shakopee, Minn.; Judge E. S. Sampson, Iowa; T. W. Burdick, M. C., Decorah.... *Palmer House*—W. M. Van Nortwick, Batavia; H. J. Rogers, Appleton; E. Florida, Deadwood; Gabe Bouck, Oshkosh; A. P. Waterman, Beloit; W. H. Freeman, Boston; H. Perkins and H. Letch, San Francisco; P. Sorona, Milan, Spain; the Hon. P. W. Hitchcock, Omaha; H. W. Dagget, New York.

ELECTIONS.

BANKS, STREET RAILWAYS, ETC.

The various banks, the trust companies, and some other corporations held their annual elections yesterday. In some cases only the Directors were chosen, and in others the full board of officers. Following is a list of the corporations which held elections and the result thereof, with such other information concerning dividends, etc., as the bank officials saw fit to give:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Directors—M. Talcott, Nelson Morris, S. W. Allerton, E. F. Lawrence, F. D. Gray, H. H. Porter, H. M. Wilmarth, S. M. Nickerson, L. J. Gage.

The election of officers will take place in a few days. The dividend for the past six months was fixed at 5 per cent.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK.

President—N. Ludington.
Vice-President—H. C. Durand.
Cashier—Isaac G. Lombard.
Assistant Cashier—E. B. Lathrop.
Directors—N. Ludington, H. C. Durand, T. S. Phillips, C. R. Barton, D. A. Jones, W. Dickinson, A. G. Van Schaick, H. Witbeck, C. J. Gilbert, L. D. Norton, I. G. Lombard.

The Fifth declared its semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent some weeks ago.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

Directors—H. F. Eames, W. H. Ferry, A. Cowles, N. K. Fairbank, Henry Keep, N. O. Williams, E. F. Pulsifer, H. W. King, S. W. Rawson, D. K. Pearsons.

The officers of the bank will be elected at the meeting of the Directors Friday.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

President—S. A. Kent.
Vice-President—C. L. Hutchinson.
Cashier—Orson Smith.
Directors—B. P. Hutchinson, S. A. Kent, Ira S. Younglove, C. L. Hutchinson, Orson Smith.

This bank declared no dividend, but carried $100,000 to its surplus fund.

HOME NATIONAL BANK.

Directors—A. M. Billings, Jacob Beidler, David Bradley, M. A. Hoyne, W. A. Talcott, G. W. Fuller, R. P. Derickson, J. A. Tyrrell, W. H. Ovington.

NATIONAL BANK OF ILLINOIS.

Directors—S. B. Cobb, J. R. Walsh, Frederick Mahla, W. H. Bradley, Henry Corwith, Ernst Prussing, W. L. Peck, H. N. Hibbard, George Schneider, C. W. Cook, W. H. Ovington, M. N. Kimball, B. H. Campbell.

The meeting for the election of officers will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The stockholders have declared a dividend of 4 per cent for the last six months, and have also carried 3 per cent to the surplus fund, making it $100,000.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

President—C. B. Blair.
Vice-President—J. K. Botsford.
Cashier—John DeKoven.
Assistant Cashier—J. C. Neely.
Directors—C. B. Blair, J. K. Botsford, Lyman Blair, D. A. Jones, William Blair, John DeKoven, C. J. Blair.

This bank declared no dividend, but carried its profits to profit and loss account.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK.

President—George Sturges.
Cashier—James D. Sturges.
Directors—George Sturges, E. Buckingham, J. G. Shortall, Anson Stager, J. D. Sturges.

TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK.

President—J. O. Rutter.
Cashier—T. P. Tallman.
Assistant-Cashier—A. P. Smith.
Directors—J. O. Rutter, John Mattocks, A. P. Smith, M. Selz, T. P. Tallman.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.

President—C. T. Wheeler.
Vice-President—C. A. Munn.
Cashier—G. A. Ives.
Directors—D. Dows, C. T. Wheeler, C. A. Munn, E. D. Rand, J. V. Farwell, W. C. D. Grannis, A. P. Kelly, N. Corwith, N. K. Fairbank.

The dividend was carried to the surplus fund.

HIDE AND LEATHER BANK.

President—C. F. Gray.
Vice-President—J. V. Taylor.
Cashier—B. L. Smith.
Assistant Cashier—T. L. Forrest.

The Board of Directors has been already announced.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.

President—Sol. A. Smith.
Vice-President—John Tyrrell.
Cashier—Charles Henrotin.
Assistant Cashier—H. A. Lowe.
Trustees—George Armour, P. L. Yoe, H. H. Magie, E. Blackman, E. K. Rogers, Marshall Field, C. P. Kellogg, A. H. Burley, E. T. Watkins, John Tyrrell, Sol. A. Smith.

The capital stock is $1,500,000; surplus, $750,000; Government bonds, $819,800; city, county, and State bonds, $412,100.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK.

Directors—Anson Stager, C. M. Lindgren, J. Crerar, W. H. Mitchell, George Sturges, J. B. Drake, G. Straut, R. T. Crane, Isaac Waixel, L. Z. Leiter, H. G. Powers, O. W. Potter, John McCaffery, J. J. Mitchell, J. S. Gibbs.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

President—S. W. Rawson.
Vice-President—E. F. Pulsifer.
Cashier—G. M. Wilson.
Trustees—E. F. Pulsifer, S. W. Rawson, J. H. Pearson, James Ward, J. T. Robinson, J. Longley, G. W. Wilson.

WEST DIVISION RAILWAY COMPANY.

Directors—J. R. Jones, J. A. Tyrrell, B. H. Campbell, J. Beecher, W. H. Bradley, S. B. Cobb, N. Corwith.

The election of officers will be held to-morrow.

NORTH CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Chicago City Railway Company was held yesterday, and the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: George L. Dunlap, V. C. Turner, Ebenezer Buckingham, William C. Goudy, and William H. Ferry.

THE TUG-OWNERS.

The stockholders of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company held their annual meeting in the office of that corporation, No. 240 South Water street, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. President J. L. Higgie presided, and John M. Long acted as Secretary. The Secretary's report for the past year showed the following figures: Gross earnings, $119,567.24; discount on bills as per tariff of last year, $40,329.95, leaving the total actual earnings $79,237.29. Total expenses, $65,278.66; net gain for 1877, $13,958.63. Two 10 per cent dividends were paid last year, and there is a surplus left of $14,892.18. The report was accepted.

The election of Directors for the ensuing year was as follows: C. W. Elphicke, A. G. Van Echaick, A. A. Carpenter, Peter Taylor, Henry Witbeck, J. M. Long, and James L. Higgie.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

NURSERY AND HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The annual meeting of the Board of Lady Managers of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum was held at the institution, on Burling street, near Centre, yesterday. There was a full attendance. The President, Mrs. E. Chesbrough, occupied the chair, and the Secretary, Mrs. Henry L. High, had charge of the records.

The Treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Leake, submitted her report, which is as follows:

Balance brought down, $787.51; interest on loans, $1,760; board of inmates, $2,272.25; proceeds of entertainment given by the Lake View Dramatic Club at S. B. Chase's, $32.25; proceeds of Miss Cary's concert, $705.30; proceeds of refreshment stand at the Baby Show, $85.78; proceeds of dramatic and musical entertainment at the Asylum Dec. 27, 1877, $15.50; donations, as per schedule, $2,432.99; total, $8,041.58. Expended, as per monthly statements, $7,748.31; cash balance to new account, $293.27.

The report of the physician-in-chief, Dr. S. R. Hedges, was read, the most interesting parts of which are contained in the Secretary's report.

The report of the corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henry L. High, represented the institution in a flourishing condition. In spite of the hard times, there had been quite generous contributions, which was ground for great encouragement. Particularly had this been the case when contributions of money, medical assistance, etc., had been most needed,—at the time scarlet fever was prevalent among the inmates. Special mention in this connection was made of the services of Drs. Hedges, Hobart, Cooke, Tooker, and Cole, and the Matron was specially commended for her great fidelity to her charge. Six children had died during the year, 79 were admitted, 84 had left, and there had been applications for 211. The report closed with a few words about Thanksgiving-Day and Christmas-Day at the institution, the improvement made in the school-room, and a grateful mention of the services of Drs. Woodyatt and Foster in maintaining the healthful condition of the children.

The election for a Board of Lady Managers resulted in the re-election of the old Board and officers, as follows:

Mrs. E. Chesbrough, President; Mesdames Henry High and Carleton, Secretaries; Mrs. J. B. Leake, Treasurer; Mrs. W. C. Goudy, Vice-President; Mrs. S. Howe, Vice-President; Mesdames A. Keith, C. M. Andrews, C. H. Mulliken, V. C. Turner, G. M. High, L. J. McCormick, W. C. Dow, L. P. Chapin, W. G. Powers, L. J. Halsey, J. Woodbridge, H. J. Berry, H. Morgan, W. W. Youglove, J. B. Leake, J. King, J. L. Washburne, M. C. Dean, A. M. Colton, C. Hallock, L. G. Fairbank, S. M. Flower, Perry H. Smith, J. K. Noyes, W. Maynard, Julia F. Porter, Judge Farwell, S. P. Hutchinson, Managers; Mrs. M. J. Porter, Matron; Blanche Freeman, teacher; Mesdames C. Tillinghast, W. D. Houghteling, O. H. Horton, H. Reynolds, Honorary Managers.

NURSERYMEN.

The Nurserymen and Tree-Planters' Protective Association held its annual meeting in the office of the *Prairie Farmer* yesterday afternoon. Vice-President A. B. Austin, presided, and J. C. Vaughan acted as Secretary. The attendance was not large.

The Secretary presented his annual report, in which he says that the two exhibitions of fruits, flowers, etc.—one in connection with the semi-annual meeting in July—had been held last year. The second was a special fall exhibition of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. He recites the varieties exhibited. The Secretary congratulated the Society upon its success, and thinks that exhibitions should be held four times a year, at which small premiums should be offered. The report was received.

Mr. John C. Ure, of Rogers Park, spoke on the necessity of a horticultural society, and thought that, in such an organization, florists, nurserymen, and amateurs might be united and work with profit to themselves and others.

On motion of Mr. Periam, the name of the Association was changed to the Chicago Horticultural Society.

Mr. P. S. Peterson, from the Committee on Forest Culture, reported a falling off in planting of forest-trees during the past few years. This was owing, of course, to hard times. He, however, looked forward to the future with encouragement.

The following were appointed a committee on nomination of officers for the ensuing year. Jonathan Periam, J. C. Vaughan, and John C. Ure.

The following are the officers elected: President, J. E. Kennicott, Dunton; Vice-President, Adam Blennenschein, Chicago; Treasurer, A. B. Austin, Downer's Grove; Secretary, Samuel Muir, Chicago. The retiring officers were then given a vote of thanks, and the *Prairie Farmer* Company the same for free use of rooms, after which the meeting adjourned.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the Mechanics' Institute was held in the Athenæum building last evening, President Prussing in the chair. The attendance of members was small.

Mr. Shindler, from the Committee appointed to examine the report of Secretary Groh in regard to the tuition of indigent mechanics, made a report, charging Mr. Groh with dereliction in paying the Athenæum for lessons which the pupils did not receive.

Mr. Groh, in explanation, said he was not expected to look after the health of the pupils, and if any of them were sick and didn't attend the classes he couldn't help it.

The report was laid on the table.

Mr. Prussing spoke of the slim attendance at the meetings, and the feeble support given the officers, preventing the establishment of a course of lectures and other things which they contemplated.

The report of John N. Van Osdel, trustee, was read. Large sums of money had been received from the Peck estate by D. L. Shorey, but none of it had come into his (Van Osdel's) hands.

The financial statement showed that the receipts from the estate were $22,099.07, and the disbursements $10,930; balance, $11,169.07; deducting taxes due, the net balance to be divided between the two beneficiaries was $7,656.41. The institute had received $2,350, and there was due $1,578.20.

The report was accepted.

After a long wrangle about the admission of some members proposed at the last monthly meeting, those in favor of it being led by Mr. Spear, a motion to adjourn was agreed to. By this action the present officers hold over until next year, since they could only have been elected last night. Mr. Spear didn't see this point, and his crowd missed what they made their fight for.

AUDUBON SHOOTING CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Audubon Shooting Club was held last night at the Sherman House, Sheriff Kern in the chair.

The Treasurer's report was presented and accepted. It showed a balance in the Treasury, and all bills paid.

The Secretary's report was also submitted and accepted. It showed among other things that the membership roll contained thirty-nine names.

The election of officers was then had, with the following result: President, Charles Kern; First Vice-President, W. F. Johnson; Second Vice-President, Greene Smith, of Kensington, Ill.; Secretary, George Barnard; Treasurer, Abner Price; Board of Managers—Thomas Stagg, J. J. Gillespie, Charles Morris, N. C. Hinsdale, and S. H. Tyrrell.

Upon the motion of Mr. Abner Price, the Chair appointed Messrs. Tyrrell, Price, Hinsdale, and Johnson to serve as delegates to the State Sportsmen's Convention to be held in July at Quincy. The Chair was added to the delegation, and Messrs. Rowe, Morris, Felton, Cook, and Stagg were appointed alternates.

Dr. Rowe was elected Kennel-Manager for the coming year.

The Board of Managers were instructed to arrange a shoot for the earliest date practicable, and the meeting adjourned to the second Tuesday in February, at 8 o'clock, at the Sherman House.

THE CEDAR ISLAND FISHING CLUB

held its annual meeting at the Sherman House last night, Mr. Thomas Parker in the chair. The reports of Committees and officers were presented and accepted, and the new officers were elected as follows: President, Thomas Parker; Vice-President, O. H. Smith; Secretary and Treasurer, R. H. Bulkley; Managers, C. L. Spalding and A. Willey. After the yearly dues had been fixed at $10, and the stock had been fixed at $20 per share, the meeting adjourned.

THE BANKS.

THE BEE-HIVE.

Samuel D. Ward, as Receiver of the Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank, filed a bill yesterday against Judge L. B. Otis as Receiver of the State Savings Bank, asking for a reconveyance of certain property. Prior to the 29th of June, 1877, the bank owned the following property: City of Cairo bonds, par value, $7,000; Highland Park bonds, par value, $7,500; Lemont School bonds, $7,500; note of M. D. Ogden, $15,500; also Lots 11 to 21, inclusive, Block 1 of Central Park Second Addition to Chicago; Lot 1, Block 1 in E. Smith's Resubdivision of B. F. Johnson's subdivision of part of the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14; Lots 11 and 12, Block 23 of Elston Addition; also the N. ½ of Lot 11 Block 33 of Ogden's Addition; also Lot 9, Block 11 of South Branch Addition. The title to this land was in Sydney Myers, but it was bought with the money of the bank. On the 29th of June last Sydney Myers was individually indebted to the State Savings Institution in the sum of $50,000, and to secure that debt he conveyed all the bonds and real-estate above mentioned to A. D. Guild, Cashier of the State Savings Bank. The Receiver, when Myers conveyed to him all the bank's assets, had no knowledge of this fraudulent transfer, and he claims he stands in the position of an innocent purchaser, and entitled to the above property as against Judge Otis. Guild, on the 20th of August last, conveyed this property to the bank of which he was Cashier. Mr. Ward charges that the property conveyed by Myers to Guild belonged to the bank, and not to him individually, and that Myers, in making the transfer, acted in violation of the rights of the bank. It is charged that the officers of the State Savings Bank knew that Myers did not own the property conveyed, and were thefore party to the fraud. The Receiver therefore asks that the pretended transfer by Myers may be set aside, and the property surrendered, and, if that be impossible, that Judge Otis be compelled to account for the proceeds of the sale of any portion of the property; also, that the latter may be enjoined from disposing of the lands and bonds, and that a Receiver be appointed to collect the rents from the real estate until the final termination of the suit.

GERMAN SAVINGS.

The inevitable omnibus petition was filed yesterday in the German Savings case by its Receiver, O. H. Horton. He asks leave to buy in mortgaged property belonging to the bank when sold at trustees' sales whenever it may be advantageous to the bank; to employ such clerical help as may be necessary, to pay taxes on the bank's property, make all necessary leases, renew and make insurance when advisable, make repairs, get abstracts of property when wanted to effect sales of real estate, prosecute and defend suits, compromise small, doubtful, desperate, and disputed claims, and make foreclosures of property mortgaged to the bank. The Judge directed the wishes of the Receiver to be gratified, on condition that he take advice and counsel and report his doings to the Court from time to time.

MATRIMONIAL.

CLARK—TOMBLIN.

An elegant wedding occurred at No. 57 Park avenue last evening, being the marriage of Miss Ida Beulah Tomblin, daughter of Ira Tomblin, Esq., and Mr. J. L. Clark, of the Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Railroad Company.

The ceremony was performed at 6 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Thomas. The attendants were Mr. W. Adolphus and Mr. James Angel as groomsmen, and Miss Clara Whitman and Miss Nellie J. Egan as bridesmaids.

The toilet of the bride was unusually rich. She wore a Princesse dress of white satin, with white brocaded silk overdress, heavily pleated upon the sides, in the form of a vest, edged with lace, orange blossoms, diamond ornaments.

The bridesmaids were both dressed alike,—white tarletan and satin puffs, pearl trimmings, with flowers in the hair.

After the ceremony, the young couple received the congratulations of their numerous friends and relatives, after which the party partook of a fine wedding supper, prepared by Eckardt, and the remainder of the evening was spent by the guests in dancing, etc. At 8 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Clark departed by train for New Orleans, where they will spend about two weeks, and returning will take up their abode in this city.

The presents were numerous, beautiful, and useful, comprising a set of solitaire diamond ear ornaments from the mother of the bride; a check for $500 from the father of the bride; check for $300 from the father of the groom; set silver nut-picks, Miss Lobdell; standing card-receiver, Miss W. W. Cheney; two volumes "Picturesque America," J. R. Angel; silver water-pitcher, from the Whitman family; solid silver dessert knife, fork, and spoon, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Van Lew; set gold-bronze vases, Mrs. Lucy Coulter; Roman gold bracelets, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tomblin and daughter; tidy, Mrs. Sternberg; Bohemian vase, Charles Tyrrell; silver napkin-rings, Little Sister Clara; silver and satin jewel-case, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Thompson; silver gold-lined berry-spoon, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Tomblin; book-rack, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Thatcher Aurora; silver napkin-rings, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rowe; book, "Gathering of the Lilies," Mr. and Mrs. Millgate; silver filigree bouquet-holder and bouquet, Miss Florence A. Cooley; silver and crystal vases, Mrs. D. Barcklay and Mrs. C. P. Cheney; fancy thermometer, "Eva"; ivory, satin, and feather fan, Miss Nellie Goodrich; pickle-dish of cut-glass and silver, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Floyd; silver and cut-glass cologne bottle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Snow; faience candlesticks and candles, Mr. and Mrs. Timmerman; silver and satin jewel-case, Mrs. Dr. Thoman; Bohemian and silver vases, Miss Josephine Kerr; China fruits and comfort, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sturtevant; ivory brush and comb, Miss Nellie I. Egan; muslin toilet set, Mary J. Jameson; silver and cut-glass pickle caster; Miss Kittie Jenks; transparency, Mrs. A. C. Beebe; wooden card-receiver, Miss May Prescott; bronze statuette, Mrs. Jane Beaver; lamp-mats, Miss Clara A. Perkins; album and easel, W. Adolphus; turquoise and silk fan, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Kimbark; silver napkin-ring, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Merritt.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Tomblin, and Miss Minnie Tomblin, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Cheney, Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Howell, Mrs. Mulvey, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Van Liew of Aurora, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carpenter, Mrs. J. G. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clark of Kalamazoo, Mr. and Mrs. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Danolds, Mr. and Mrs. S. Howell of Aurora, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Hall, Mrs. Sternberg (of Aurora), Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rowe, Mrs. and Miss Baldwin (of Cleveland), Mr. and Mrs. Merritt (of Waterman), the Misses Annie and Fannie Slocum, Misses Nellie and Mary Goodrich, Miss Clara Whitman, Miss Lobdel, Miss Preston, Miss Mamie Whitman, Miss Laymon, Miss Shipman, Miss Florence Cooley (of Aurora), Miss Eva McCarthy (of Aurora), Miss Hawthorn, Miss Kate Mulligan, Miss Helen Danolds, Messrs. Charles Tyrrell, D. A. Kimbark, Will Baldwin, Frank Fenderson, Hawthorn, John Dandy, and others.

THE CITY-HALL.

Treasurer Larrabee's receipts yesterday included $122 from the City Collector, $3,391 from water, and $4,209 from the Comptroller.

A case of varioloid was reported from 262 North Sangamon street yesterday, and a case of small-pox from No. 501 West Sixteenth street.

THE FULLERTON AVENUE CONDUIT

was finally inspected, but not accepted, by the city yesterday. City-Engineer Chesbrough and Engineer Williams, who had been in charge of the work, went over the ground together. The tunnel is 12,000 feet long, extending from the North Branch and 750 feet into the lake. The engineers went through all but 4,192 feet, which part of the work was completed by Norris & Co. The portion inspected was work done by Fitzsimmons & Connell, and is considered satisfactory. There is yet some rubbish to be cleaned up in the tunnel. There is 15 per cent on the work still due Fitzsimmons & Connell, which will not be paid until the work is finally accepted by the city, which will be very soon, as there is nothing now which can stand in the way. All defective work was detected during the building, and compelled to be changed before the estimates upon it were allowed. When the engines are to be built is one of the mysteries to be solved in the dim future, about which Engineer Chesbrough can give no information. Without the pumps the conduit is of no use, and whether the river is to be made to run in the lake or the lake into the river is one of the serious questions to be decided hereafter.

THE COMING APPROPRIATIONS.

That which occupies city officials' minds the most just now is the estimates to be presented to Council. It is more than probable that some of the appropriations to be asked for will be materially above those of last year. There are any number of streets which will need repaving. Then there are new school-houses to be built. Chief Hickey wants to strengthen the police force. Chief Benner wants some new engines and a few long ladders and other etceteras for the Fire Department which he considers absolutely necessary. Then there are the sewers and other public improvements. The Council will have to keep a sharp eye upon matters this season. The new City-Hall also promises to be a source of much anxiety. There are still mysterious whisperings of rings, of Bedford stone, Lemont stone, etc. Edwin Walker's friends are quietly working among some of the members of the Council in his behalf, while the friends of Hinsdale & Talcott are striving hard to have Bedford (Ind.) stone adopted. Then there are people who want the expensive granite entrances and a dome and the other fixings which go to make up a costly pile of stone, brick, and iron. The carpenters, gas-men, plumbers, and other contractors are glancing around for a slice, and between them the Council will have no easy time. The Mayor will have no extensive message to present to the Council; he will let the reports of the several officials speak for themselves. Building Inspector Cleaveland will ask for appropriation and force enough so that he can enforce the Building laws, and make the necessary annual inspections. There are some buildings in this city now the safety of which is seriously questioned, but Mr. Cleaveland has no right to compel any alterations, and in this the city ordinances are defective and need to be remedied. The Health Department will want more men to find and fight stinks, and all these things go to make up medley which requires serious study and much attention.

ALDERMEN AND BRIDEWELL PARDONS.

By a provision of the charter, the Mayor is required to report to the Council every week the names of the persons pardoned by him from the Bridewell, together with the names of those who recommended the release of the prisoners. Commencing with the present Council, which was organized April 30, 1877, reports were sent in promptly each week until July 2. Then there was a break of seven weeks, followed by reports for Aug. 20 and 27. Since then no reports have been sent in. There were rumors regarding the cause, and a reporter yesterday spent some time in ascertaining their truth. The Mayor's Secretary, Mr. Cleveland, who makes up the reports, said he alone was responsible. He had had so much to do that the matter had slipped his memory. To satisfy his curiosity, the reporter looked over the stubs of pardons to find out how many persons had been recommended to clemency by Aldermen, and the following was the result of the search, the time covered being from May 1, 1877, to Jan. 7, 1878:

Lawler	13	Sweeney	6
White	6	Janssens	4
McNurney	6	Tully	3
Sommer	4	Ryan	3
Kerber	3	Wheeler	2
Baumgarten	2	Oliver	2
Seaton	2	Gilbert	1
Ballard	2	Niesen	1
Lodding	1	Kirk	1
Schweisthal	1		
Daly	1	Total	69
Cullerton	6		

There were in all, in the time mentioned, 300 pardons issued, Aldermen securing more than one in five. Undoubtedly some of those released were deserving, but in a majority of cases liberty was secured for them through the influence of ward politicians, whose friendship it is essential an Alderman should have, especially if he wants to be re-elected.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The January Grand Jury will be called Monday.

The County Attorney is busy preparing an opinion as to the authority of the Board to negotiate a loan of $500,000. It will be laid before the Board to-morrow.

Commissioner Tabor is still on the sick-list, and there is very little hope of his ever attending many more Board meetings. Some of his brother-Commissioners are to visit him to-day.

The County Treasurer yesterday made the transfer of funds authorized by the Board the day before, and will to-day honor a limited number of orders against the Court-House and Public Building Funds.

In the County Court yesterday P. M. Wilkinson succeeded in establishing the fact that he was devoid of worldly goods, and was discharged under the Insolvent act. The gentleman has had some experience in the same direction before.

Maj. R. M. Woods, State Insurance Examiner, indicted along with the officers of the Protection Life-Insurance Company, came into the Criminal Court yesterday and gave bail in the sum of $3,000. His bondsmen were John R. Walsh and Samuel A. Miner.

The Committee on Records met yesterday and audited a number of bills. Among those rejected was one of Alexander White for $245, being an old claim for the use of vaults in the old Recorder's office. In rejecting the bill, Commissioner Cleary remarked that he had not only done his duty, but in a minute's work earned his per diem for the quarter.

The West Park Commissioners yesterday added to the literature in the quo warranto case by filing a rejoinder to the replications of Lipe et al. The document simply averred that the Governor had the power to appoint Commissioners, and that he also had the right to remove such appointees, etc. No time has been set for arguing the case, but the counsel on both sides will come in by agreement.

Architect Egan yesterday made an examination of the new Court-House walls to ascertain whether the frost had had any effect on them or not. The stone in the walls was found uninjured, but in the dome several stones were found cracked so badly that they will have to be taken out. He thinks, from the examination made, that all apprehension about the stone cracking and splitting has been without good cause, and that the walls will go through the winter uninjured.

AN OPINION THAT DON'T SUIT.

The County Attorney's opinion in reference to the liability of the granite contractor for damages to the county in the Court-House work does not please that individual, for it not only cuts off the chances of his getting the coveted $24,000, but also casts an uncertainty over the ultimate profitableness of his contract. If the opinion had been called for a few weeks ago the contractor might have dictated it, and all this uncertainty would have been avoided; but as it is, the situation has changed, and this contractor must stand upon his rights, just as the less favored contractors have had to do in the past. What he proposes to do, however, to get his $24,000, it is said, is to offer the county an indemnifying bond to secure it against loss, but this movement Walker threatens to bring into ridicule by coming forward and offering the county a similar bond, and demanding an advance of the entire amount of his contract. The only thing left the Board is to adhere to its contract with the granite man, and about all the granite man can do is to wait his time.

THE BERRY ORDINANCE.

In the hearing of the quasi-criminal cases in the Criminal Court yesterday the question of the legality and constitutionality of the berry ordinance came up and was argued. Mr. Tuley appeared for several commission merchants on South Water street, who were arrested during the summer for violating the ordinance in question. He contended that the only way to enforce the ordinance would be to compel shippers of fruit who reside outside of the city and State to comply with its provisions in packing, which could not be done for the reason that the city had no jurisdiction outside of its limits. The only other means of complying with the ordinance was to repack the fruit, which would be attended with injury to the fruit and great expense to the dealers, and was therefore impracticable. The ordinance required the fruit to be put up in packages of certain parts of a bushel, but since there was no statutory definition of a bushel, compliance with it in this respect was out of the question. It also required the fruit to be of uniform quality, which was impossible; and that for a violation of the ordinance one-half of the fine imposed should go to the informer, which Mr. Tuley held was a violation of the charter, which provided that all fines should be paid into the City Treasury.

Mr. Linscott replied on the part of the city, and urged that the ordinance was designed to compel the honest sale of fruit. It did not prohibit the sale of fruit in fractional parts of a bushel, but provided against any misrepresentation of the quantity contained in the packages sold. In reply to the question of the disposition of the fine, he argued that the money was actually paid into the City Treasury, and that the Council afterward had power to appropriate it as it saw fit.

The questions raised were taken under advisement by the Court, and will be decided to-day.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Junker & Lenzen, liquor dealers at No. 164 Michigan street, were yesterday held in $500 bail each by Commissioner Hoyne for failing to make proper entries in their Government books.

"Major" Howard and John Hickey, two reputed confidence men, were locked up at Central Station suspected of having beaten several Grangers out of small amounts recently. Failing in this count, they will be sent up for vagrancy.

Edward Louis, an employe of Sam Engel, tailor, was accused of having forged a receipt to a bill for clothing against one of the proprietors of the Atlantic Hotel, and then having the amount credited to his own board-bill. He is also charged with having stolen other amounts from Engel and from Isaac Livingston. His case was continued in $800 bonds to the 9th inst.

They come of a family who kill, and their names are Peter Hahn and his two sons, Henry and William, who reside at the corner of Clark street and Chicago avenue. The two sons were before Justice Hammill yesterday, charged by the father with threats to kill. During the trial the defendants quarreled, and Henry threatened to kill his brother, for which he was soon after arrested and locked up at the police station.

George Gifford, ex-constable, and Matilda Fisher are at the West Madison-Street Station, charged with conspiracy in defrauding Gus Anderson out of a diamond cross valued by him at $2,000 and worth about $700. Gifford went on Anderson's bail-bond, and Mrs. Fisher, who has had Anderson arrested several times for defrauding her out of her property, got possession of the same. Anderson keeps a restaurant and house called bad by the police at No. 58 West Madison street.

Jan. 18, 1876, a desperate attempt was made to rob the United States Express car on the outgoing train on the Alton Road, but as fortune had it the robbers missed the valuable packages, and got only about $67. No arrests were made at the time. Patrick McInerney was recently arrested by Officer P. Leary, and was yesterday held in $2,000 bail to the 18th by Justice Morrison. The police made no charge, but Paddy's friends say it is for the express-robbery, and they ought to know.

Minor arrests: Timothy Tierney, accused of the larceny of $6 worth of candy from John Lonergan, Room 2, corner of Clark and South Water streets; Ida O'Leary, aged 16, and an inmate of a ranche at No. 224 Clark street, larceny of $20 from John Benton; John Shaughnessy, larceny of clothing from Patrick Winters; Joseph Blair, larceny of a bolt of brown cloth, for which an owner is wanted at the Armory; William Hawley, forging the name of his employer, J. J. Meek, to livery orders and checks; John Pike, rearrested on a charge of obtaining money on false pretenses from S. P. Dewey, of No. 410 Monroe street; John Williams, larceny of $50 worth of clothes from "Ding Dong's" laundry, on Clark street.

Samuel Yetter and Henry Lawson, alias John McCommiskey, the fellows who burglarized the residence of Sergt. McCabe, No. 190 Blue Island avenue, were yesterday held in $1,000 each to the Criminal Court, and Yetter in $500 additional for smashing James McCabe on the head with a lamp. Lawson is an old offender, and was in a few weeks ago for a burglary on Mather street, but he managed to escape through the widely-separated meshes of the law at the Criminal Court. The most unpleasant feature of the case is the probability that murder will be added to the charge of burglary. Mrs. McCabe had lain three days in child-bed, and the alarm and surprise given her by the burglars caused her to spring from bed into the cold air. She fainted repeatedly, and yesterday she was considered in quite a precarious condition.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Louis Fischer, larceny of a watch and chain valued at $200 from Adolph Schwartz, of No. 361 Clark street, $500 to the Criminal Court; William Bridgeman, larceny of a coat belonging to Henry Gregg from Plymouth Church, $300 ditto; F. P. Callaghan, of Dalton Station, charged with the larceny of a team of horses by Nolan Bros., $500 to the 18th. Justice Morrison held Anton White in $300 bail to the Criminal Court for the larceny of $25 from Michael Gurzo; Mattie E. Bodley and William Bodley, larceny of clothing and other articles from the house of Charles E. Hyde, No. 601 Jackson street, where Mattie was formerly a servant, $1,000 each to the Criminal Court; John Hennessey, larceny of Mayor Heath's overcoat, and John Dunn, receiving the same, knowing it to be stolen, $500 each ditto. Before Justice Kaufmann: Fred W. Brodie was held in $1,000 until the 15th. He, in connection with Frank Swenie, who was put under arrest last evening, is accused of larceny as bailee of sums of money due the oyster firm of John Stanley & Co., of No. 145 Illinois street.

HYDE PARK AND LAKE.

A CONFERENCE OF THE TOWN BOARDS

of Lake and Hyde Park was held in the Fullerton Block yesterday afternoon. There were present Messrs. John R. Bensley, Clark, and Mitchell, of Hyde Park, and Messrs. George Muirhead, Levi Montgomery, Peter Murphy, P. Nolan, and A. B. Condit, of the Town of Lake. On motion, Mr. Muirhead was elected Chairman.

The meeting wasted an hour and a quarter before organizing, and squabbled for a quarter of an hour over the approval of the minutes of the previous meeting.

Mr. Condit offered a resolution providing that records of future joint sessions should be kept by a Secretary to be hereafter elected. It was stated that no record whatever had been kept of past transactions of the Joint Board, and that no rules for its government existed.

Mr. Bensley thought it would cost considerable money to write up the records of the past four or five years, and did not believe that the advantages gained would justify such expenditure. The Chair had no objection to paying a Permanent Secretary $2 per meeting, and $25 for writing up the past records. After a wearisome discussion the resolution was so amended, and in that shape was adopted. Messrs. Mitchell, Condit, and Foster were appointed a committee to prepare rules for the joint body, and Mr. Horne was unanimously elected Permanent Secretary.

The meeting then got down to business, and Mr. Foster, Superintendent of the Water-Works, reported that the horizontal pipes leading from the steam boiler to the cylinders were too small, and would have to be replaced with a larger set. The Holly people were about ready to make their test, and he thought this was as good a time as any to ascertain if the conditions had been fulfilled. The engineers in St. Louis and elsewhere with whom he had been in conference had declined to serve on the testing committee, but Mr. Chesbrough, of Chicago, and Mr. Cook, of Toledo, and Mr. M. Lane, of Milwaukee, had consented to serve if desired to do so. He had made a duty test Nov. 1 with Indiana block coal with three pumps running, and had evaporated 8.38 pounds of water with one pound of coal, the day's duty being 40,000,000 pounds. On the succeeding day 31,000,000 pounds duty was reached with four pumps going, and on succeeding days 40,000,000 and 35,000,000. The conclusion reached was that in some cases steam was lost by overheating. The average daily duty for the week ending Nov. 25 was over 31,000,000, and during the next week over 35,000,000. A calculation on the figures shown by the indicator gave a duty of 47,000,000, the loss by friction not being taken into account. The contract called for a duty of 60,000,000, and did not specify whether that should be a dead-lift or calculated without allowance for friction.

Mr. Condit said that the contractors had engaged to do the work in four or five weeks, while they had taken as many months, and were not yet ready for a test. So far as the Superintendent's report showed, nothing like the amount of duty called for by the contract had been reached.

Commissioner Wheeler, of Hyde Park, declared that the Holly Manufacturing Company had realized that they could not carry out the terms of their contract. They had made all the changes in the machinery possible, and were now waiting for Providence to intervene in their behalf. If there should be a break in the water-pipe leading from the lake to the Water-Works during the winter, so that the engines pumped sand instead of water, the contractors would claim that the towns had not filled their contract. By that means they would escape their liability, while the towns would be held to their part of the agreement.

Mr. Bensley moved that the Water-Works Commissioners be instructed to notify the Holly Manufacturing Company that they were ready for the test, and to request them to name some day within the next fifteen days. They were also instructed to enter into correspondence with the engineers mentioned. The motion prevailed.

The Secretary read a communication from Elisha H. Willard, in which he offered to allow the Board to lay a water-pipe through his land along the line of Sixty-eighth street to the lake, on equitable terms to be arranged for. He was opposed to opening up the street through his land.

Mr. Bensley moved that the matter be referred to the Attorneys of the two towns, with instructions to confer with Mr. Willard as to obtaining the desired easement, or purchasing the right of way.

Mr. Wheeler thought the best course would be to at once institute condemnation proceedings.

Mr. Veeder explained that by instituting such proceedings they would recognize Willard's right not only in the land but in the pipe which they had already laid down. Mr. Willard owned the riparian rights in front of his land, and the crib was so situated that opening Sixty-eighth street would not serve them any. Mr. Bensley's motion prevailed.

The meeting then degenerated into an interminable discussion on the old and much-vexed question of the pro rata to be paid by each town for water. It was decided in the Joint Board that Lake should pay 60 per cent and Hyde Park 40 per cent, and this action was ratified by the Hyde Park Board. Lake, however, could not see it, and insisted on only paying 50 per cent. The trouble seemed to be whether or not a ratification by each Board of the proceedings of the Joint Board was necessary. Mr. Condit offered a resolution providing that a majority vote of the Joint Board should be binding on both towns, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, and the Board adjourned until Thursday week at 2 p. m.

WESTERN VS. EASTERN VIRTUE.

A Correspondent Examines the "Black List," and Draws Some Comparisons Not Altogether Flattering to Chicago.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Upon New-Year's Day, apropos of a compliment to the virtue of the West, as compared with less favored regions, I heard the astonishing statement that "the society of no portion of our country is so corrupt as that of Boston; nowhere else is there so little sense of true honor; nowhere else so many criminals, in the educated and refined class,"—Jackson and Winslow the facts for this sweeping generalization.

The reasons of this "corruption"—"the people of Boston have ceased to look to the Lord, have turned to the worship of their own self-derived intelligence."

Of course, I did not believe the assertion, and, were it true, "You're another" is no excuse for wrong-doing.

I have been looking through "The Black List" in your issue of last Friday, curious to learn how much the genteel scamps of Boston had swindled people out of,—how little the West, owing to its superior virtue, had suffered.

Since the 19th of July, 1873, of "defalcations and embezzlements," for the State of Massachusetts, $1,834,000, for the *City* of Chicago $2,533,762, leading off 14th of December with the enormous sum of $500,000 from our City Treasury, a sum greater than stands opposite any name in Massachusetts, except that of Winslow, $631,000, who, if he did not "look to the Lord" called often enough upon him in public places where it would be "reported."

There are several suggestive things in this ugly list.

In Massachusetts you quote neither defalcations nor embezzlements for 1873. The question occurs, had our great defaulters been punished instead of feted, would steals have gone on all over the country? Would more than a million of dollars have been taken from our one poor city, burned off the face of the earth, mortgaged "over ears" in rebuilding, stricken down by the panic of 1873, devastated by the fire of 1874, and "peeled" by genteel, "hightoned" "confidential clerks," "prominent members of churches," "leaders in society," "identified with church charities," "active in the Moody and Sankey meetings"?

Of two of the defalcations in Massachusetts, 1874, I read, "Loss made good by friends." You omit such notice of any of our banks, parks, Post-Office, or Treasury.

Do you not think a recurrence to a bit of the legislation of the benighted old heathens who built the Parthenon would help us "whom the day-star from on high hath visited," who "dwell in the effulgence of this nineteenth century civilization"?

Another thing struck me in the list you appropriately call "black." Winslow's forgery was made public the 26th of January, 1876, since when the figures in Massachusetts run lower and lower. But $45,000 for the whole State during the Centennial year of the Great Republic, and for the year just passed the biggest thief "embezzled" only "from $50,000 to $150,000," a pitiful amount, you perceive, compared with the sums with which the *elite* of our society will astonish the new-born republic and the poor subjects of "the effete monarchies of Europe," countries so unenlightened they actually shut up in prison Counts and Marquises if they happen also to be thieves. But we must excuse them, they have not the glorious opportunities offered by "the freest Government in the world."

We shall all be on the qui vive for Lucy Hooper's accounts of the breakfasts, dinners, and balls given by our "cultured" fellow-citizens in that Elysium of earth we call Paris. They will be just in time to catch on his return from old Nile our late "pub. func." and his "culchured" family.

We used to write in our copy-books, "'Tis well to question our past hours and ask them what report they bore to Heaven." We have improved upon that, and report to the newspapers. At the rate we are going, in the course of four years more we can report a steal equal to the millions of that Prince of good-fellows—Ralston (and I wish the imitators of his life would imitate him in his death)—of whom I think we have been a little envious.

After killing more hogs than anybody else, and having the biggest fire on record, it was hard that an outside barbarian, away beyond the Rockies, a nobody, with nobody's blood in his veins, should throw in the shade our $500,000, which in 1873 we thought "a big thing," and the snug little sum "put by" by the "grandson of an ex-Governor," the nephew of a Chief Justice.

Your list, long as it is, omits one name that should have place in it—that of the reverend author of "The Life of Christ," who has received $10,000 for work pledged but not performed. Let me suggest to the publishers, as a means of getting their dues, the plan adopted after "the temporary misapplication of funds" by President Ordway, of Brighton, Mass.: "Loss made good, by friends."

In casting about for the reasons of this "shocking depravity," "affecting every class of people holding positions of trust," you say "its origin dates back to the time of the War"; "it had its inception in that civil strife, which not only disorganized the political and commercial interests, but had the still more disastrous effect of breaking down all sense of moral obligation and responsibility."

As I read, so far from being a cause the War itself was an effect. The "reasons" for it, and most of this "shocking depravity" seems to me plainer than any sunlight vouchsafed by our gray skies. But I am glad to have you admit what is the natural outcome of war, what has always been its outcome, for I have read a bushel of essays, have heard sermons ad nauseam to prove that our unnatural, monstrous strife of brother with brother for four long years was a grand and noble thing, and developed a nobler type of character than we could have grown into without it.

There were defalcations and embezzlements before 1861, and wherever there are sheep to be fleeced there will be found a shearer. Breaches of trust are not a new thing under the sun, and why "Endicott's robbery" should "destroy faith in human nature" I do not see.

If you will look over your list again I think you will be able to guess at the sort of man who, in the greater number of cases, is guilty of these breaches of trust. There will be plenty of them in every community which cares little for character, much for professions.

In politics we do not seek the wisest man, but the one who howls loudest on our side, and in the commercial world we are silly enough to trust our money to persons who "have no peculiar qualifications for their business," have had no training for it, and too often for no better reasons than that the person so trusted is advertised as "leader of a prayer-meeting," "active in a Sunday-school," or "munificent in charity," as if it were not as easy to be generous with other people's money as to sacrifice one's wife's relations on the altar of one's country.

If *I* had heard that W. F. Endicott "was active in the Moody-and-Sankey meetings," knowing that Unitarians do not believe in raising the wind in the Moody manner, I should have felt quite certain he was baiting a hook for pious depositors, of whom I presume he caught many. Now we need not ask, "Que venait il faire dans cette galere?" but the question "if there are any honest men among us" waits not for an answer. We *know* there are honest men and honest bankers. I have no doubt you could name many, since the diminutive circle of my acquaintance furnishes three. I doubt if either of them ever "addressed a prayer," "eloquent" or otherwise, to a fashionable audience,—really good people haven't much religion *to speak of*. They bear their share of the thumb-screwing considered *the* thing in most churches, but I do not believe they display upon their desks (I confess utter ignorance of the inside of offices) a copy of the Scriptures, or even a tract. If you go to their banks you will not hear a word about the Lord, but if you deposit money you'll get it again when you ask for it; the "trust" of the widow and orphan they'll not speculate with, and if they take a trip to Europe it will not be with their neighbor's wife nor with his money. K.

CANADA.

Recent Failures—Better Jurymen Wanted—The Canadian Grain Trade.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 8.—The *Journal of Commerce* states, in regard to the failure of the large dry-goods firm of George Winks & Co., that there has been no failure and no suspension. The firm continues to pay ordinary accounts at maturity; and it is hoped that the principal partner, who is at present in England, will make some satisfactory arrangement for continuing the business.

A petition is being circulated, and largely signed, praying the Quebec Government to raise the standard of jurymen. The necessity for such a step was plainly demonstrated in connection with the trial of the alleged perpetrators of the murder of Hackett on the 12th of July last.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Can., Jan. 8.—Intelligence was received here to-day by cable to the effect that a well-known Liverpool firm largely engaged in the timber trade has failed for about £750,000. A number of Quebec houses are said to be interested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Can., Jan. 8.—Dr. May, Secretary to the Paris Exhibition Commission, is here making arrangements for the second shipment of goods. Articles for exhibition are to be shipped on the 15th inst. Prof. Selwyn, of the Geological Department, will act for Dr. May after his departure for Paris.

KINGSTON, Jan. 8.—Custom-House officials give a statement of the grain imported to Kingston, and transhipped to Montreal and other places, during the years 1875, 1876, and 1877, respectively. In 1875 there were 1,308,370 bushels corn, and 2,445,331 bushels wheat; in 1876, 436,374 bushels oats, 18,437 bushels barley, 2,445,676 bushels corn, and 1,857,538 bushels wheat; in 1877, there were received here 39,149 bushels rye, 2,978 bushels oats, 415,472 bushels barley, 2,937,257 bushels corn, and 3,472,819 bushels wheat,—making a total of 39,149 bushels rye, 439,361 bushels barley, 6,701,303 bushels corn, and 9,776,388 bushels wheat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 8.—The failure of the English house of Joseph Anderson & Son brought about the suspension here to-day of George R. Cochrane & Co., butter and cheese merchants, with liabilities estimated at $300,000. The Bank of Toronto is reported to be a heavy loser, having advanced to a considerable amount upon butter shipped by Cochrane to Anderson.

At St. Scholastique to-day, true bills were found against two Indians, Koventaisi and Onerenti, accused of setting fire to the Catholic Church at Oka, and against several others accused of being accessories to the crime. The evidence is strong and direct.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Jan. 8.—The extradition case of Charles E. Williams, the Chicago forger, was argued to-day in chambers before Chief-Justice Harrison. Counsel for the prisoner contended that the warrant issued in Chicago was defective, and the evidence insufficient, and that the prosecution desired to extradite Williams upon a charge which could not be proved, and try him on another charge at Chicago. Judgment was reserved.

The Quebec *Chronicle*, speaking editorially of the honors accorded to Stanley, the African explorer, believes that the British Government should acknowledge in some tangible manner the valuable services rendered by James Gordon Bennett to humanity, civilization, and science in equipping and originating the Livingstone expedition.

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—The anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans was celebrated to-day by a grand military procession, composed of a battalion of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, commanded by Capt. Ferdinand E. Decourcy; the marines and sailors from the Enterprise and Canonicus, commanded by Lieut. F. W. Nicholls; the uniformed Louisiana Militia, and various volunteer military organizations, commanded by Col. Owen. Salutes were fired by the Washington Artillery and Louisiana Field Artillery under Col. John Glynn. After the parade the Federal and Volunteer officers dined together.

THE NEW YORK BIRD STORE,
No. 281 East Madison street, will open again to-day with a full assortment of imported canary and German singing-birds, parrots, and fancy birds at very low prices.

MOSHER'S LIFE-SIZE OIL PORTRAIT OF SHERIDAN
still continues to be admired by all who visit his beautiful photographic gallery, 125 State street. Remember, cabinet photos reduced to $6 per dozen.

A great desideratum has been a fashion organ, which, completely covering the field of dress and the various interests of the household, should also give the reader choice literary and general reading matter. This is accomplished by *Andrews' Bazar*, published at Cincinnati, at the subscription price of $1 a year. Send 10 cents for specimen copy.

MARRIAGES.

MORRIS—JONES—In the Town of Darlington, Wis., at the residence of R. Francis, Esq., Jan. 4, 1878, by the Rev. Alfred Charles, Mr. George W. Morris, traveling salesman, and Miss Lucy A. Jones, both of Freeport, Ill.

WITHERSPOON—WILLIAMS—Chicago, Jan. 5, by the Rev. Robert Collyer, Mr. Sewall A. Witherspoon and Miss Marianna H. Williams, both of Boston, Mass.

DEATHS.

BRODERICK—Michael Broderick, at 11:30 o'clock, Jan. 8, at his residence, 1211 Wright-st.
Funeral by carriages to Jesuits' Church, thence to Calvary, at 10 o'clock sharp, Thursday, 10th inst.
☞ Roscommon County (Ireland) *Messenger* please copy.

HEANEY—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, James Heaney, son of John Heaney, and nephew of James Heaney, 258 East Kinzie-st.
Funeral from 302 Church-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 11 o'clock, by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

DUNN—In this city, Jan. 5, of paralysis, Mrs. Caroline F. Dunn, widow of the late Samuel Dunn, aged 67 years and 8 months.

BASSETT—Mrs. Ann O. Bassett, Jan. 7, 1878, aged 50 years.
Carriage to Rosehill Wednesday.
☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

CADWELL—Of heart disease, Sunday night, Jan. 6, William Cadwell, aged 50.
Funeral from his late residence, 412 South Oakley-st., corner of Polk, Wednesday morning, Jan. 9, 10:30 o'clock. Friends of the family invited.
☞ Rochester and Syracuse (N. Y.) papers please copy.

DU WEISS—At her residence, 1148 West Madison-st., Lydia, wife of I. Du Weiss, aged 41 years 11 months and 7 days.
☞ Owensboro (Ky.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES HAVE A SPECIAL meeting next Thursday night.

PROF. C. D. B. MILLS WILL DELIVER A CONversational lecture this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Subject, "Gnomic Wisdom of the Orient." Admission, 25 cents.

THE REV. J. M. WORRALL WILL LEAD THE noonday meeting to-day at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, 150 Madison-st. Subject: "Prayer for Christian Families and for the Young Men and Women of the Land."

THE COTTAGE SERVICE OF ST. JOHN'S PROTestant-Episcopal Church will be held this evening at the residence of Mr. M. A. Bartlett, 475 West Randolph-st., near Union Park.

PULMONIC SYRUP.

FORTY YEARS OF SUCCESS is sufficient evidence of the value of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup as a cure for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat. It contains no opium; is pleasant to the taste.

For sale by all Druggists.

BABBITT'S PREPARATIONS.

B. T. BABBITT'S
Original and Standard Manufactures.
OFFICE AND FACTORY:
Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., N. Y.

BABBITT'S BEST SOAP.
The most pleasant and effective Soap for the Laundry or for Family Washing purposes ever offered. A trial package sent free on receipt of 20 cents.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.
Made from the purest vegetable oils. Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. For use in the Nursery it has no equal. Sample box, containing three cakes, sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER.
From this Powder a beautiful and serviceable white soft Soap, of any desired strength, can be made in ten minutes without the use of grease or potash. Trial package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

BABBITT'S YEAST POWDER.
Absolutely pure. Bread, cakes, puddings, etc., made in a short space of time, keep longer, and are more digestible than when made of common and cheap imitations. A trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S SALERATUS.
A standard article. A sample package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

BABBITT'S CREAM TARTAR.
Warranted free from all impurities. The housewife can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S POTASH.
A pure concentrated alkali, double the strength of common potash. Sample sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

THE PROPRIETOR will give an ounce of gold for every ounce of impurities found in any of these preparations.

For Sale by all Dealers.

VANILLA CHOCOLATE.

MAILLARD'S VANILLA CHOCOLATE
FOR
BREAKFAST, LUNCH, AND TRAVELERS,
Defies all Honest Competition.
Sold by all Leading Grocers.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR! "SARATOGA WAVE." Ladies who experience trouble with unbecoming hair, or hair that won't crimp, should wear one. Found ONLY at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 210 Wabash-av.

HAIR Wholesale and Retail. Send for price-list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM, 292 W. Madison St., CHICAGO.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
General Auctioneers, 174 Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 8, at 2:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 174 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW FURNITURE,
Office, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Crockery Ware, &c.,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 o'clock, at Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 174 Randolph-st.

PIN POOL TABLE,
20 SEWING MACHINES,
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 o'clock, at Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, No. 174 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.

THURSDAY TRADE SALE.
DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, FURS, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 10, at 9:30 o'clock,
At our Salesrooms, 174 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION,
Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 9 1-2 a. m.
We shall offer an extra fine sale of Winter goods in all kinds of Rubbers and Arctics, Beaver Boots and Bals., and a fine lot of Buffalo and Wool-lined Boots and Bals., and also our usual large line of fine goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,
Auctioneers. 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

THIS MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock,
We shall sell a large stock of
NEW FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS.
Cook and Heating Stoves,
Carpets, new and second-hand.
An immense stock of second-hand Furniture, Household Goods, and General Merchandise.
WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.